The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per Year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

Papers may be discontinued at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long credits and credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Printing department of the Columbian is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

E. ELWELL, J. H. SUTTENDENDER, } Proprietors

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1885.

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	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
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Half column....	9 00	14 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
One column....	20 00	25 00	50 00	80 00	100 00

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* * * "Good counsel has no price, obey it." * *

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* * * "Light suppers makes long lives." * * *

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* * * "All's well that ends well." * * *

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Kill pain, soothe and stimulate the tired muscles, and work with the vitality of healthy parts. All the valuable medicinal virtues of [illegible] are combined with [illegible] and Canada Balsam. Applied to Backache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Colds, Sprains, Aches, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest or any of the various pains and weaknesses to which [illegible] is subject, instant relief is given. Cures in one hour. Kidney and Liver troubles without internal dosing. Sold everywhere, 25 cents. Mailed for price.
HOP PLASTER CO., Proprs, Boston, Mass.
A Wonderful STRENGTHENER

I WILL PAY $2.50 PER DAY
To all who work for me at home. To many I can afford to pay more.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Light, Pleasant Work. Send postal card to W. W. Ridout, Louisville, Ky. Mar 13-4 w

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT STORY.

JOHN AND NELLIE.

"It will only be a country frolic, Nellie—so don't dress too elaborately. You must be prepared for blind man's buff and forfeits."

"Horrible! Molly, I left those games behind me long ago."

"Well, 'when you're in Rome you must do as Romans do.' Forget you are Miss Nellie Munroe, of Madison Square, and I am sure you will enjoy yourself."

"All right, Molly; I'll be a country girl just like the rest. You'll see how I shall enjoy myself."

The two girls were cousins, Molly and Nellie Munroe. Molly was the country minister's daughter, and Nellie's father was a wealthy New York banker. She had just arrived on a visit to Molly's home in Grassmere. They had been invited to a merry-making at a neighbor's and Molly was very much afraid her stylish cousin Nellie would be shocked at the gay romping games she had grown accustomed to, but which were so different from the stately parties she had witnessed at Nellie's city home.

About seven o'clock the girl flitted down the stairs to the minister's study.

"Well, uncle, do I look like a city girl now?"

The transformation was complete. Before she had disappeared from the tea table she was a perfect specimen of a beautiful New York girl—from the top (which wasn't very far off) of her puff-crowned head to the tip of her French kid boot, which peeped from a dress of three marvelously mingled shades. Now a demure maiden stood before him in a simple, neatly-fitting white dress. A blue scarf was tied around her waist and her hair, arranged in four heavy curls, drooping to the ends of the sash, was tied back from the sparkling face with a blue ribbon.

"Why, little niece, before supper you were Miss McFlimsey, of Madison Square, and now you are a country daisy."

"That's just what I wanted you to say, uncle. Molly is afraid I won't enjoy myself; but I'm going to show her. Doesn't she look nice? I'm afraid the young farmers won't look at me."

"Now, Nell, no flattery! Come, we don't make a point of being late. Come, father!"

The immense room which had been cleared of all furniture except chairs, was well filled. Nellie was much amused by the way the youths all got by themselves, as far from the girls as they could; but she restrained her smiles and took observations instead. Among the young men she noticed many tall, splendidly developed figures, with fine heads and intelligent faces, who were evidently longing for the restraint to be broken. She could not help comparing them with the gentlemen of her set at home—the bewhiskered exquisites—among whom she had searched for an original idea.

Nellie's little head held a good deal of common sense; although one of a glittering social circle, she had always taken the glitter for what it was worth, knowing that there were better things in life.

But now affairs began to grow livelier. Some one proposed blindman's buff, and a merry scurrying around began. Nellie had plenty to do to keep herself from being caught, for it was no feint at the ancient game. At length her turn came, and the blindman touching one of the thick curls, said instantly: "Miss Molly's friend." So she stood quietly for her eyes to be bandaged, and then with a quick spring, caught some one standing near. But that was judged not fair, so she was turned around and asked: "How many horses has your father?" and set free. A long chase and her fingers encountered something. It was a coat-sleeve, and Nellie's little hand straying up farther felt a silky whisker. Now, Nellie had been introduced to a fine, manly fellow, with brown whiskers, so she guessed it must be he; and so it was—"Mr. Grey."

The game proceeded amid laugh and shout, until, breathless, they stopped. Then the forfeits began. Twirl the platter was played, and Nellie was forced to give up the ribbon which bound her curls. In suspense she heard her sentence pronounced:

"The lady must take a gentleman and walk around the house twice; the second time they may kiss and come in. John Grey is the gentleman."

"Oh, Molly!" Nellie whispered, "I can't! I had rather stay in here and do it, if I must."

"Nellie, you said you'd be a country girl, just as the rest. There isn't one here but would give her eyes to be in your place."

So Nellie, poor child, was escorted by her tall cavalier out, amid the great laughter of the company.

Once they walked around the house, and when they reached the door the second time John Grey stopped and said

"Miss Munroe, I will release you from this part of the forfeit if you wish; although it would give me the most intense pleasure to take it."

Looking up, Nellie met his eyes looking down at her with an inexplicable look. She murmured something about "very kind," and he continued:

"The only recompense I shall ask will be the privilege of escorting you home this evening, and of keeping this ribbon when you have done with it."

Nellie tied up her curls, and they walked back very composedly among the waiting young people. The evening ended with the "ugly mug," a dance by all, standing as in the Virginia reel, all singing and acting:

"I put my ugly mug in,
I put my ugly mug out,
I give my ugly mug shake, shake, shake,
And turn myself about."

John Grey walked home with the cousin, and Nellie slipped the ribbon into his hand at parting.

Love at first sight—there may not be such a thing; but it certainly happens that when two pure souls look through each other's eyes, the world is never quite the same after that.

Mr. Grey was a different stamp of man from any Nellie had met before.

Unsuspicious Molly answered Nellie's queries by giving her his history. His father had died leaving his mother very poor, and her son by untiring exertions had paid his father's debts and bought a small farm where he lived, supporting himself and mother.

"He is not very rich nor very stylish, I know, Nellie; but you must not laugh at him, for I think he is one of the best men that ever lived; and so does father."

Laugh at him! I guess not; but Nellie thought of him a good deal. She didn't care to have him see her in her fashionable attire, knowing (wise little head) that she would have much better chance to get well acquainted with him if he thought her the same little country girl whose ribbon he had claimed, instead of the kiss he had so courteously refrained from taking.

When Nellie's elegant costumes ceased to make their appearance, and her dainty cambric morning dresses were kept on all day, and John Grey began to drop in the parsonage sitting-room quite often Molly began to scold.

"Nellie Munroe, you shan't flirt with John Grey! I wouldn't care if it was some men, but him—no, you must not!"

But Molly's mouth was stopped with a kiss, while Nellie said:

"Now, Cousin Molly don't spoil my fun; I promise you I won't flirt."

The parsonage sitting-room began to become to John Grey a heavenly place.

He often felt a pang of remorse, as he sat by his invalid mother, and felt her society was no longer all in all to him.

Then his thoughts would wander away, and he would picture to himself a little figure, with brown curls, flitting through the rooms, leaving tokens of her presence everywhere. Then he would start up and take his hat, affectionately kissing his mother, and saying he would be back soon.

And Nellie—her face no longer sparkled, but a soft light had come over it, making her so beautiful, Dr. Munroe said:

"Little niece, you should come to us every summer. I can see an improvement every day."

"You saucy uncle! So you think I need improvement,"

"I mean in health, child; you know I want to send you back to brother Dick as fat and rosy as my Molly."

Molly, growing wiser, saw the change, too, and sighed to herself. She, too, had liked John Grey; but she was too sensible a girl to feel badly for what could not be helped, and that sigh changed into one of pity for Nellie. For Molly knew Nellie's wealthy parents and their proud love for their beautiful daughter.

But Nellie's father wrote her now to "come home, she had been away long enough;" and that evening she walked with John Grey down to the gate. There, with the moonlight shining softly down, she told him she was going home the next day.

After a pause, he said:

"Miss Munroe, your visit here has made this summer very pleasant to me, and I am loth our acquaintance should cease. May I call on you, when you have returned to your home?"

That was all. Nellie felt her heart stop beating, and she stood silent for an instant, and then drawing herself up, she held out her hand.

"Certainly, Mr. Grey. I should be most happy to see you. Good-by."

"Ah, Nellie! darling, not good by, until I tell you something more."

And then the moon heard the "old, old story," as sweet as when it was first told in the bowers of Eden. Truly, Eden comes back again at such times to lovers, and lasts to those that love faithfully until they pass from life to the better Eden above.

"I shall come and get your parents' consent very soon. I hope they will not think I acted dishonorably in gaining their daughter's love when away from them; but I could not help it."

Then Nellie felt a shock, as she thought what might her father and mother say. Her ardent feelings had carried her willingly along; but now, for the first time, with dismay, she thought of what she might be called on to bear.

But youth is always hopeful, so she said nothing to her lover of her fears.

"Yes, John, come as soon as you can. I shall want to see you very much. Take this to put with the ribbon," and she took from her bosom a blush rose.

So they parted. When Nellie told her uncle and cousin, Dr. Munroe laid his hand gently on her head.

"Little niece, so you wish to be a farmer's bride! You love a prince among his fellows,' Nellie. May God bless you!"

Molly hugged her close. "It will be lovely to have you always near; but what will your father say?"

"Oh, Molly, I dread to think! But John loves me, and I know all will come right."

Honestly, Nellie told all when she reached home; and meekly bowed her head to the expected storm. It came. Mr. Munroe paced up and down the room, while his wife wept and hid her face.

"And this is all my hopes for you have come to? You lose your heart to a country boor as soon as you are asked for it. Do you expect I'll receive such a man for my son?"

Nellie crept to her mother.

"Oh, mamma, don't turn from me! I love him as you loved papa."

"Nellie, your father was a gentleman."

"But you haven't seen my John."

Her mother turned and kissed her whispering:

"I know, Nellie, you would never love one who was not worthy of you; but you must not disobey your father."

"Helen, go to your room. I am disappointed in you. Go! When you repent of your folly come and tell me and I will receive you again as a daughter."

Nellie went, feeling, poor child, that but for her mother's sympathy she would be desolate indeed. She wrote to her lover how things were and asked him to wait patiently trusting in her love. The elegant house echoed no longer a sweet voice; the piano-forte, in the drawing room, was silent; for the fingers which woke such melody were busy in other ways. Quietly Nellie was noticing and learning everything done about her. She was fitting herself to be a farmer's wife.

At Grassmere, John Grey missed his sunbeam more and more every day, and determined before long to take his fate in his own hands and face Nellie's father. At the dinner table one day Nellie noticed an unwonted, troubled look on her father's face. Going up to him, she said:

"Dear papa, are you not well?"

She fully expected to be coldly motioned away; but for the first time since her return home her father put his arm around her in the old, affectionate way, and said:

"No, my daughter, I am not very well."

Then hastily rising, he left the room.

"Nellie, what can be the matter with your father?" exclaimed Mrs. Munroe.

"Perhaps he is going to forgive me, mamma."

That year had been a disastrous one for business. Many wealthy firms of long standing had fallen, and their fall had ruined others. Mr. Munroe had seen the crash coming for some time, but had delayed telling his family.

It had always been his pride to keep them in the most luxurious ease, and now he knew—had known for some time—there would only be enough honorably saved for them to live with the closest economy. His own heart feeling troubled, for the first time he saw clearly how wrongly he had acted toward Nellie. He was not an unkind, man, only very proud.

As he left the table that day he had made up his mind to tell them that night.

The evening came, and a passer-by glancing through the richly-curtained windows into the brilliantly-lighted rooms, would never have guessed the aching heart in the library. Mr. Munroe sat there, leaning his head on his hand, and nerving himself to the ordeal of telling his dear ones of the poverty awaiting them.

A ring sounded sharply through the hall, and a gentleman wished to see Mr. Munroe on business.

"If it is on business ask him into the library, Joseph."

As the butler opened the massive carved and gilded door before him, John Grey's heart sank to zero. It was indeed foolish for him to have come there. He had no idea Nellie, his fresh little flower bloomed amid such magnificence.

As he entered Mr. Munroe courteously greeted him and invited him to be seated. The older man's critical eye rested with pleasure on the noble figure and fine face before him. And the thought flashed through his mind, "if Nellie had only chosen a man like this how differently should I be feeling now."

Then to his astonishment he learned that this was "the country boor," as he had called him.

He saw how foolish he had been in not knowing his daughter could never choose one less than a gentleman. But it was too late now, and he had that to tell which would render positive her unhappiness. Briefly he told of the impending ruin, and that even then he had it before him to tell his family.

John Grey sprang quicly to his feet.

"Mr. Munroe, in giving me your daughter without a cent, you give me the greatest fortune a man could have. May I, dare I hope? I am not rich, but I have everything one can need, and many comforts beside. My wife shall be cherished as a miser cherishes his gold."

Grasping the hand extended, Mr. Munroe said:

"You are a noble fellow! I have been wrong. Wait here and I will send Nellie down to you." And John waited.

Soon he heard a rustle down the stairs, through the hall and the door opening; there entered—was it Nellie?—a delicate, richly-dressed little lady, with her silken robe sweeping around her, stood before him.

But John soon found it was Nellie when two soft arms were clasped around his neck and a sweet voice said:

"My John! I knew it would all come right."

They were married—John and Nellie—without a long delay, by the good minister, who knew and loved them both.

Mr. Munroe saved enough to live plainly with his wife, who bravely clung to him through all the trying time.

Our story ends with a picture:

At the farm-house door stands a little figure. The curls are done up now, for Nellie is a matron, but few will cluster around the white brow, disdaining restraint. She stands with one hand shading her eyes, while are gazing down the road, and the other holding a wee little flaxen haired toddler. Pretty soon the watched for one appears. "Papa! papa!" and the flaxen head is lifted in triumph to his throne by one arm, while the other presses close to the dear wife, who always makes his coming home a pleasure.

Some of our city stores areconstantly annoyed by children coming to the door and asking for cards, empty boxes and that sort of things. The clerks are, of course down on the youngsters, and the warfare never ends. The other day a little girl opened a store door and sticking her head in called out:

"Say mister have you got any empty boxes?"

"No," said the clerk, not very politely.

"Got any cards?"
"No."
"Got any almanacs?"
"No."
"Got any empty bottles?"
"No."
"Got any pictures?"
"No."
"Got any senses?"
"No—yes—no—yes—you miserable little wretch," and the clerk flew out of the door, but the youngster was up in the next alley making faces at him, and he came back madder than he had been since his salary was reduced.

THE FARMER'S HEAVY DEBT.

A. WAY, Navarino, N. Y., in 1879, was afflicted with neuralgia, ringing sensation in his ears, hacking cough, pain in the back, irregular urination, dropsy, nausea, and spasms of acute pain in the back. Then come chills and fever. The doctors gave him up, but after using 22 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, he said, I, am, hale, hearty and happy." On June 29th, 1884, he writes, "My health was never better. I owe my existence to Warner's SAFE Cure," Cure permanent.

"Pneumonia."

WHY NOT CALL IT BY ITS RIGHT NAME?

(*New York Telegram.*)

Many a strong well built man leaves home to-day, before night he will have a chill, and in a few hours he will be dead! This is the way the dreaded pneumonia takes people off. The list of notable men who are victims is appalling!

Dr. Damrosch, the famous musician, is seized by a chill while conducting rehearsal; next day his physicians tell us he is *doing well*. Next day he is dead!

The Rev. J. E. Latimer, D. D., S. T. D., dean of Boston university theological school, preaches eloquently one morning, has a slight chilliness there after, feels unwell for a few days, and unexpectedly dies! A gentleman in Albany goes to his physician one morning stating that he feels strangely uncomfortable, is examined, advised at once to settle up his affairs, does so and dies before night.

Everyone dreads this prevalent disorder. Its coming is sudden, its termination usually speedy.

What causes this terrible scourge?

It is not "in the air,"—infections or contagious. It results from exposure, changes of weather, prevails more among men than women, more among the apparently healthy than among the feeble.

Pneumonia, we are told, is invited by a certain condition of the system, indicated if one has occasional chills and fever, a tendency to colds in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, loss of appetite, backache, nervous unrest, scalding sensations, or scant and discolored fluids, heart flutterings, sour stomach, distressed look, puffy eye sacs, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility. These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and reappear for years, the person not realizing that they are nature's warnings of a coming calamity.

In other words, if pneumonia does not claim as a victim the persons having such symptoms, some less pronounced but more fatal malady certainly will.

A celebrated New York physician told the *Tribune*, a year ago, that pneumonia was a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agent which develops the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is but an early indication of a bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it because no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopical examinations.

Nearly 150 of the 740 deaths in New York city the first week in March and in six weeks 781 deaths were caused by pneumonia!

The disease is very obstinate, and if the accompanying kidney disorder is very far advanced, recovery is impossible, for the kidneys give out entirely, and the patient is literally suffocated by water.

The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system, and thus prevent its attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, for if they are not sound pneumonia cannot be prevented. For this purpose, there is nothing equal to Warner's safe cure, a remedy known to millions, used probably by hundreds of thousands and comended as a standard specific wherever known and used. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does and can remove the cause of and prevent that disease if taken in time. No reasonable man can doubt this if he regards the personal experience of thousands of honorable men worthy his favor.

When a physician says his patient has either bright's disease or pneumonia, he confesses his inability to cure, and in a measure he considers his responsibility ended. In many instances, indeed, persons are reported as dying of pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy and convulsions, when the real cause of death and so known by the physician is the kidney consumption. Thousands of people have it without knowing it and perish of it because their physicians will not tell them the facts! The same fate awaits every one who will not exercise his judgment in such a matter and be true to himself, his family and to society.

Rouen Ducks.

This variety of ducks is very beautiful, especially the drake, with his long, slender and neatly curved neck of lustrous green, terminating with a clear white ring at the lower part. His breast is of a rich, purplish brown or claret color. His body is a beautiful gray, and across the wing is a broad ribbon of rich purple, with metallic reflections of green and blue edged with white. Duck's plumage brown, with pencilings of light and dark brown and greenish brown.

Rouens grow large, mature early and are excellent layers. They will do well if only water for drinking can be supplied.

A WOMAN'S HAPPY RELEASE.

MRS. E. F. DOLLOFF, Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 6th, 1881, said she had been cured of inflammation of the bladder by five bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure. December 24th, 1884, Mr. Dolloff wrote. "Mrs. Dolloff has never seen a sick day from that inflammatory disease since Warner's SAFE Cure cured her in 1881." Cure permanent.

FRANCIS L. DOW, assistant police marshal, Taunton, Mass., three years ago was cured of stone in the kidney and bladder by Warner's Safe Cure, and in June, 1884, he wrote, I have not seen a sick day since I began Warner's SAFE Cure, and never felt better; have gained eighteen pounds."

The Duke of Bridgwater, or some one equally wise, would never allow any one to come to him—he would always go to them. "For," said he, "if they come to me they may stay as long as they please; if I go to them I can stay as long as I please."

Life in Modern Palestine.

A correspondent to the New York *Sun* thus writes of the interesting discoveries made near Capernaum, Bethsaida and Gennesareth:

Our way took us due north across the fertile plain of Bataiha, which is somewhat like the plain of Gennesareth. Both are well watered and extremely fertile. Bataiha has the largest and most prominent brooks, Gennesareth the most numerous and abundant springs. The old traveller, Burckhardt, says that the Arabs of the Bataiha have the earliest cucumbers and melons in all this region. It was on this plain, at the foot of the hill or "tell" we were now approaching, that Josephus fought the Romans under Sylla, concerning which battle he says: "I would have performed great things that day if a certain fate had not been my hindrance, for the horse on which I rode and upon whose back I fought fell into a quagmire and threw me to the ground, and I was bruised on my wrist and was carried into a certain village called Cuphernome or Capernaum."

The tell which rises from this plain about a mile and a half from the lake, is thickly strewn with ruins, consisting of hewn blocks of black basalt, with which in the ancient times all the houses in this region were constructed; but as yet no traces of any large building have been discovered. It has, indeed, been very rarely visited, but it is considered by many to be the site of Bethsaida-Julias and the scene of the miracle of the loaves and fishes. At present all we know for certain is that Bethsaida was somewhere in the Bataiha; that Josephus in his descriptions advanced it to the dignity of a city, both by reason of the number of inhabitants it contained and its other grandeur; and that inasmuch as the plain of the Bataiha contains many heaps of ruins, none of any very great extent, any of them may be Bethsaida, while if it was a large city in our modern acceptation of the term, the whole plain would not be large enough to contain it.

Indeed, one is much struck in exploring the ruins of the country by the limited areas which they cover. I am afraid to say how many sites of ruined towns I have visited, certainly not less than forty; and I think one could crowd them all into the area occupied by the ruins of one large Egyptian city—Arsinoe in the Fayoum, for instance; but then the ruins of an Egyptian city are composed mainly of mounds of potsherds, while these consist of large blocks of building stone, either limestone or basalt, measuring generally two feet or two feet six one way, and a foot or eighteen inches the other. Then they are usually comparatively near together; all around the Lake of Tiberias, for instance, and in the country in its vicinity, they are generally not more than from one to three miles apart; so that this section of country must have been very thickly peopled. The ruins of Et Tell are now built over by the Arabs, who live in a squalid village among the basalt blocks which formed the mansions inhabited by the more highly civilized race which occupied the country in the days when all this region was the favorite haunt of Christ and His disciples.

Leaving Et Tell on our left, we followed the east bank of the Jordan for more than a mile. This river is here very rapid, and, splitting into numerous streams, whirls past the small islets they form. It is the very ideal of a trout stream, on which on some more propitious occasion I propose to cast a fly. Meantime, even had I been provided with the requisite tackle, I should have been obliged to forego the temptation. It was on the steep rise of a hill, about a hundred yards from the river, that my guide suddenly stopped. Here was a small collection of Arab hovels, recently constructed, and it was in their search for stone, last summer, that the natives had for the first time uncovered the ruin which now met my delighted gaze.

I found myself in the presence of a building the character of which I had yet to determine, the walls of which were still standing to a height of eight feet. The area they enclosed was thickly strewn with building stones, fragments of columns, pedestals, capitals, and cornices. Two at least of the columns were *in situ*, while the bases of others were too much concealed by piles of stone to enable me to determine their original positions. My first impression, from the character of the architecture which was strewn about, was that this was formerly a Roman temple; but a further and more careful examination convinced me that it had originally been a Jewish synagogue, which at a later period had been converted to another use; probably it had been appropriated by the Byzantines as a basilicia or Christian church. This was the more probable, as the existing walls had evidently been built upon the foundations of a former structure. The massive stones were set in mortar, which is not the case with the synagogues hitherto discovered; and I should doubtless have been completely at fault in classing this building had my attention not been already directed to the remains of the synagogues brought to light recently by the exertions of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

I was now fortunately in a position to compare the dimensions, ground plan, and architectural fragments which were strewn about with those which distinguish the synagogues already discovered, in regard to whose original character there can be no doubt, as the Hebrew inscriptions and sacred Jewish symbols carved on the lintels prove it. The building measured 45 feet by 33, which is exactly the measurement of the small synagogue at Kefr Birim. The columns were exactly of the same diameter. The floor was depressed, and reached by a descent of two steps, which were carried around the building in benches or seats each a foot high, the face of the upper one ornamented by a thin scroll of floral tracery. These features occur in the synagogue at Irbid. There was a single large stone cut into the shape of an arch, which had evidently been placed on the lintel of the principal entrance, like the one which stands to this day over the doorway of the great synagogue at Kefr Birim. The niches, with the great scallop shell pattern which distinguishes them, almost exactly resemble those of the synagogue of Kerazeh or Chorazin; while the cornice, which was extremely florid, and not unlike what in modern parlance is called "the egg-and-dart pattern," though differing in some respects from the cornices hitherto observed, was evidently of the same school of design. The capitals were two feet three inches high, and Corinthian in the same style and of the same dimensions as those of the small synagogue of Kefr Birim, and there was the upper fragment of two semi-attached fluted columns, with Doric capitals, the ditto of which is to be found at Irbid. The two columns *in situ* exactly answer in position those of several of the synagogues, and though the position of the door, which was in the centre of the western wall, was somewhat unusual, this was accounted for by the fact that the building had been excavated from the hill-side, so that the top of the east wall, nine feet of which was still standing, was level with the surface of the slope of the hill.

The only convenient entrance was in the wall of the side immediately opposite to it. The name of this most interesting locality was Eddikkih, a spot hitherto unvisited by any traveller. Indeed, if it had been visited, it would have been passed unnoticed, for its antiquarian treasures have only been revealed for the first time a few months ago. The word Eddikkih means "platform," a name, considering its position, not inappropriate; but I have not been able to identify it with any Biblical site.

The area of ruins apart from those of the synagogue itself was not very large, but the situation was highly picturesque. Half a mile to the north of where we stood the Jordan forces its way through a gorge which I hope some day to explore, while immediately below us it rushed between numerous small islets. Opposite the hills swelled gently back from its western bank, behind us they rose more abruptly to the high tableland of Jaulan, while to the southward stretched the plain of Buteiha, with the Lake of Tiberias in the distance.

Meantime the few wild looking natives who inhabit this remote locality clustered around me, as they watched me measuring and sketching, with no little suspicion and alarm. "See," said one to another, "our country is being taken from us." My request for old coins only frightened them the more. They vehemently protested that not one had been found, an assertion which, under the circumstances, I felt sure was untrue; nor did the most gentle and reassuring language, with tenders of backshish—which was nevertheless greedily accepted—tend to allay their fears. I have forgotten to mention what was perhaps the most interesting object of all, and this was the carved figure of a winged female, waving what seemed to be a sheaf in one hand, while her legs were doubled backward in a most uncomfortable and ungraceful position. It was on an is

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1885.

Considerable discussion has been aroused by the selection of Eugene Higgins by Secretary Manning, as appointment clerk of the Treasury Department. It is charged now that Higgins is a gambler and a friend of gamblers. His friends, however, insist that the charges are false. Secretary Manning will undoubtedly investigate, and act accordingly. If Higgins is the kind of a man he is accused of being, he ought not to hold an appointment under this administration; if he is not, he ought not to be deposed simply because the organs of the party of the Dorseys and Bradys and Belknaps and their kind are doing an immense amount of howling.

President Cleveland has made the following appointments: James D. Porter, First Assistant Secretary of State; J. D. C. Atkins of Tennessee, for Commissioner of Indian affairs; George H. Pendleton of Ohio Minister to Germany; Edward P. Phelps, of Vermont to England; Henry R. Jackson of Georgia, to Mexico; Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, to France; Henry L. Muldron, of Missippi, as assistant Secretary of the Interior in the place of Mr. Clark who recently died; William A. S. Sparks of Illinois, as Commissioner of the General Land Office; Daniel McConville, of Ohio, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; Francis B. Torrey of Maine, Collector for the district of Bath; John P. Denworth, for the district of Aroostook; Samuel S. Cox, of New York, Minister to Turkey.

LEGISLATORS AND THEIR PAY.

Under existing laws members of the legislature draw $1000 for 100 days, and $10 a day for each additional day, not exceeding 50. No one expects that a session will adjourn inside of 150 days no matter whether there is necessity for so long a session; and no one expects a session to continue long after the time expires for which the members draw their pay, no matter what business of importance may remain unfinished.

There is something radically wrong about this. The law should be changed so that members are paid a fixed salary without regard to the length of the session. This would shorten the sittings of the legislature and thus confer a blessing on the people. Laws that are passed cost the state on an average, $50,000 apiece, while many of them are so crude, so badly constructed and so little considered that they cause much unnecessary litigation in the effort to have the courts construe the intended meaning of the legislature. What the state needs is a fixed salary for its representatives and better men than the average member to make the laws.

THE CAPITAL-LABOR CONFLICT.

In the course of our country's development from its primeval history, progress noticeably accelerated in all its stages in every department of its being that contributes to its illustrious whole. Ideas, conceived as applicable, or feasible in industrial enterprises, or as motives for transportation over land and sea, or, the thousands of important and useful inventions that add to the wonders of the age in manner and form, performing marvelous things, both as to system and labor-saving, were looked upon, and regarded by an incredulous public as futile and malicious schemes, and as emanating from insane or diabolical minds, and necessarily ending in disgrace and failure. But, upon full and practical demonstration of each and every invention, the triumphant inventor has never even seen the beginning of the mysterious uses and extent to which it is daily developing in the services, accommodation and convenience of man. It appears that each succeeding generation only lives to see new, and still higher developments in the order of time and progression. But, notwithstanding all the glorious and illustrious developments of science and art, which always systematize and expedite capital and labor, there is, nevertheless, an irreconcilable conflict going on between them, to which we fear, the latter can look for relief, only with a forlorn hope. The inevitable inequality, is irreversibly established, and irrevocably fixed in the great body of capital in all its multitudinous labor-saving enterprises which displace periodically, hundreds of thousands of working men, the same requiring only a certain per cent of the whole body of laborers, working on full time to supply all demands known to the wants of the human family. Besides, inventive genius and science always conspire against the laboring man, and in favor of monopoly, corporation and capital in general.

And further; the producing capacity of all our industries, for manufacturing and supplying commodities for public, or, private use, at home or abroad, far exceeds their steady consumption, which causes a gradual accumulation of a surplus of production, until no further demand exists, and business wheels become clogged, financial panics threatened, or produced, and labor suspended with its usual hardships, privations and sufferings. Such a state of affairs always continue until the surplus moves off through the regular channel—consumption, when new and urgent demands again open up business and trade briskly with future good prospects, and labor for a time is contented and satisfied until the same difficulty again occurs. Labor is always satisfied with reasonably good wages and steady employment. But no amount of legislation can possibly regulate our industries so as to secure for them a steady operation to their full capacity on full time, except, however, it were possible to create a demand equal to, or, superior to the capacity of supply at all times. And until this be accomplished, labor necessarily will, and must suffer more or less, for want of employment. There are not vineyards enough to employ it all. There is a universal business law, observed to the very letter, that no interest employs a greater amount of labor than is profitable or advantageous to that interest. Moreover capital recognizes labor to no greater extent than that it contributes to its ever increasing bulk. Capital hardly ever suffers, but labor often. Ingenious labor-saving machinery have caused frequent spasmodic business convulsions and depressions, but also hastened the development of our country a thousand fold. Bayton.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The statement of the financial affairs of this county, published last month, shows that the cost of new roads during the year was $1057.90, for viewers, damages, and commissioners' pay. To this must be added the cost to each township of opening new roads. As very few of the townships publish their statements so that they can be scrutinized, we are unable to say how much is spent annually on roads, but it will aggregate a large sum.

It may be taken as a fact that too much money is spent in this way. Viewers are too much inclined to grant a road to any one who asks for it, regardless of expense to the township. Every taxpayer has a right to a reasonably convenient highway to reach his premises, and when he has that he should not ask for more. It is asking too much of a township to make a new road for the accommodation of one or two persons, simply because it is little more convenient or a little shorter than the old way.

With the present number of roads in this county there are comparatively few persons who are not able to get out from their farms by a public highway, and when new ones are asked for, viewers should carefully consider whether the conveniences of any individual demands that a new road be made, and whether the probable expense will not be too great for the township to bear, as well as all other questions pertaining to the subject, and make their decisions according to right and justice in each case. We have no reference to any particular instance. What has been said is applicable generally.

Reducing Expenses in the Treasury.

Secretary Manning has sent a circular letter to the heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions of the Treasury Department requesting them to report to him in writing as soon as practicable whether, in their opinion, the force employed in their respective offices can be reduced, and to what extent, without detriment to the public service. They are also requested to report whether the methods of business can be simplified and in general to make such suggestions and recommendations as may occur to them as to how the efficiency of the service may be improved, the business of the department facilitated and the expenses curtailed. In accordance with these instructions Mr. Higgins, acting chief of the appointment division, instructed the clerks of the division to furnish him, at as early a day as practicable, with a full statement of the duties pertaining to their respective desks. Similar action will be taken by all the bureau and division officers.

The Business Outlook.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the commercial situation at the present time is the condition of the foreign trade of the country. Last week, for instance, the exports of domestic products from this port showed an increase of about $400,000, and the imports a falling off of nearly $5,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year. On the one hand the increased exports show that we are finding a better market for our surplus products of 1884, while on the other hand the diminished importations indicate clearly that the American people have learned a wholesome lesson in economy from the depressed condition of business since the memorable "boom" of 1880. The change must prove of lasting benefit to all legitimate interests, which are so dependent upon a conservative policy in the matter of consumption of foreign luxuries. The fact that the balance of trade in our favor is increasing is also important for the reason that it allays any fears in regard to an efflux of gold, while it renders an import movement quite probable at no distant day.—*World.*

Makers of Bad Cents.

An engraver called at the office of the Secret Service Bureau in the Post Office building, New York city, on March 12, and showed Col. A. L. Drummond a few counterfeit cents and a three-cent nickel. He said Morris Rodansky, a jeweller at 51 Eldridge street, had given them to him in change. Chief Drummond started Mr. Eves out. He did not find Rodansky at 51 Eldridge street, and the people said Rodansky had moved away in the night and gone back to Poland. Eves learned that a jeweller named Harris Rodansky lived at 19 Essex street. Eves left a watch with Rodansky to be repaired. When he came to pay the bill of 40 cents, he got in change fifty-three cents in good money, two counterfeit three-cent pieces, and a counterfeit cent.

The next day Chief Drummond took a screw out of his office clock and sent a boy with the clock to Rodansky to have it fixed. In paying for the repairs the boy received some counterfeit coins in change. Chief Drummond stopped another clock and sent it for repairs. A young man in the office called for it at 8 oclock last Thursday night, and received in change from another man in the shop four bad three-cent pieces, and five bad cents. He found out that the man who was in business with Rodansky was Joseph Kalpon. Both men were arrested and their room on the second floor back, was searched for 2½ hours, while Mrs. Rodansky lay on the bed and screamed. The officers found instruments for counterfeit stowed away under beds and in closets, and bags of counterfeit coin in the pockets of clothing that hung on hooks on the wall. Rodansky explained the purpose of every tool. He said that Kalpon invented the things, and that he worked the machinery.

The officers took the counterfeit stamping machine dies, milling machine, rolls of copper, strips of nickel, and two or three thousand coins—all ten, three, and one cent pieces—to the Post Office building. Good coin was mixed with spurious in some of the bags. The ten cent pieces were all very light weight, but the three-cent pieces, made of German silver and nickel, were so nearly perfect that experts at Washington, who had seen few that Chief Drummond had collected before making the arrest, declared that they would have to see more of them before they could decide that they were not genuine. Mr. Floyd of the Sub-Treasury said that the ten and three cent pieces were 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel and that the cents were all copper. A pound of copper would make 120 cents, worth more, intrinsically, than the genuine coin. Copper is eleven cents a pound.

Rodansky said that they began making ten-cent pieces ten months ago, and three months ago began the three-cent pieces and cents. The prisoners are about 50 years old, and have full black beards.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The Legislature has been in session over seventy five days, and in that time has passed four laws at a cost to the state of $225,000, each one costing over $56,000, and all of them of minor importance. The legislature is composed largely of republicans, there being a majority in each branch, and therefore the responsibility for this slow work must fall on them. Two years ago when the governor called an extra session for the purpose of passing apportionment bills as required by the law of the state, the republican senate adopted an ultimatum, and positively refused to comply with the requirements of the constitution unless they could have their way, and the result was, no apportionment. Now they have both branches, but their beloved ultimatum has not made its appearance. The House has one bill and the Senate another, and it is likely between the two the session will again close without obedience to the constitution, making the second time for which the republican party is responsible for this sort of thing.

Should bills pass that are not constitutional, that is in which the districts are not composed of compact and contiguous territory, the governor will veto them, and the bills as proposed by each branch do not come up to this standard. It looks, therefore, as though it is the deliberate intention of the majority in the legislature to prevent the passage of any apportionment bills. If this happens, there should be no more extra session foolishness, but let the issue go before the people, and if they endorse such action a second time, then there will be no cause for complaint.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23, 1885.

The political situation in Washington was never more interesting than it is now, but the interest is entirely devoid of sensation. It will be the province of history with a retrospection of fifty years or more to portray the great and important changes, the slow, but potent revolution that is now taking place. The observer of to-day can catch only here and there a scene and a sign in the progress of events as they are evolved around him. Mr. Cleveland's administration may not be precisely what many of his supporters have hoped, but their disappointment cannot equal that of the supporters of Mr. Blaine, who see in the wisdom, the caution, and the conservatism of the administration, the refutation of their predictions and the ruin of their hopes. With the exception of the appointment of the now celebrated Mr. Higgins, malice itself has been able to find no fault with those who have been placed in office. The torrent of animadversion that poor Higgins has received must strike the average government employee as very absurd, for even if the worst said of him is true, it follows that he is only as bad as the thousands whom the party of "moral ideas" has cherished in its heart of hearts for at least sixteen years. Higgins gambles, he stuffs ballot boxes, he is smart and tricky, is the cry of the saintly rascals and rogues who supported a man like Blaine, and men like Robeson and Belknap, and who stole the presidency only eight years ago. Why, a large number of the Republican employees in office now are drunkards, and gamblers, men with salaries of from $1000 to $2500, who would not be trusted for five dollars, and who would be dismissed to-morrow, if it were not for the fact that they served in the Union army. Ye hypocrites. First cast out the beams from your own eyes and then wilt thou see more clearly to pull out the mote that is alleged to have been in your brother Higgins' eye before he was appointed to a subordinate office in the Treasury Department. It is curious, grotesque, and moralesque to see what a high standard the Republicans have set up for those from whom a few months ago everything vile was vociferously predicted.

A great change has come over the city of Washington, has permeated all the Government offices, has affected the homes and even the shops of the people. That the new administration will fulfill its contract to conduct the Government on business principles, in the interest of the people, instead of for the office-holder, is now believed by all. Government clerks no longer feel the sheltering arm of their Republican "influence," and are working in a way that is surprising. Those who before the election were blatent and abusive of Democrats can not now be hired to say a word against them, and some have even taught their lips to utter praise. The average government clerk is very unhappy. He is aware that he has very little to do, and that he is not qualified to do even that little. He has heard that the new administration will reorganize the departments and discharge the useless, the incompetent, the idle, the drunkard and the gambler. He knows that this means him. He knows that outside the government office, he cannot make a living; that better clerks are working in business houses all over the country for one half and one third the amount he is paid; working constantly for ten and twelve hours a day, while he has been doing sham work for only seven hours per day.

Shop keepers, especially those who sell cigars and tobacco, as well as saloon keepers tell me that times are very dull. Government clerks are economizing in preparation for the day of dismissal.

In making its appointments, I understand the administration will be very careful to select only competent and sober men and it is expected that the moral tone of the service and of the city will be improved. Improvement is already discernible. President Arthur's administration was comparatively respectable, but it was at best a succession of the Grant regime of vulgarity and dishonesty and the Hayes regime of fraud and hypocrisy. I think President Arthur thought more of his dissinction as a fine gentleman than of his fame as a statesman. There is now a promise of simpler manners, purer laws. Washington during the next four years may not be the Mecca of fashion and social ostentation, but it will be more than ever the ideal Capital of a decent democracy.

A well known farmer of Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, writing to his son in Altoona, says: "This winter comes up to that of the year 1843, when January was as balmy as May. The swine wallowed in the mire and the flies came to life. The entire month was warm, not a frost occurring. Snow fell on February 1st, and there was sleighing until the 20th of April. No plowing was done until May 10th, and all the movings were made by sled.

An Historic Vehicle

The new Attorney-General has followed Secretay Lamar's example in ordering the immediate sale at public auction of the superfluous horses, carriages, and equipments belonging to the stables of his department. With the exception of the few animals and carts actually needed for trucking purposes, the entire establishment founded a dozen years ago by Landaulet Williams is to be knocked down, article by article, to the highest bidder, and the proceeds are to be covered into the Treasury. The tax-eating steeds of Justice are to go. The cushioned vehicles of Justice, the silver-mounted harness, the lap robes, the whips, the blankets, and the curry-combs, which for years have represented to the extent of their cost price the misappropriation of money belonging to the people, are to be sold for what they will bring, in order that restitution may be made as is possible. This action on the part of Mr. Garland encourages us to believe that he has a clearer conception of the distinction between the public purse and his private pocketbook than has been possessed by any Attorney-General since Akerman.

Is the old original landaulet which Williams set up at the nation's expense for the convenience of himself and his family still among the lumber of the stables of Justice? If so, it ought not to be exposed for sale, or at least it ought to be bid in on Government account. The trifling sum of money which it would fetch if sold to some third-class liveryman or unprosperous cab driver is nothing at all as compared with its value as an historical object. It should be preserved in the so called National Museum for the instruction of future generations. More than any other one thing belonging to the Government it typifies the defiant departure, under Republican rule, from honest principles in the use of public property by public officers. It is the earliest monument of the junketing, deadhead system. It is the grandfather of the Tallapoosa and the Dispatch, and the great grandfather of a numerous progeny of scandals. With its mouldering, moth-eaten cushions and on its rickety wheels and creaking springs, the battered body of William's landaulet should stand in some conspicuous place as long as it holds together, an illustration, a record, and a warning.

We can heartily commend the landaulet policy of the new Administration, so far as has been developed. This is practical reform in the departments—a reform much more creditable to Secretary Lamar and Attorney-General Garland than if they had kept the coaches and contented themselves with requiring the coachmen to pass a competitive examination.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Disgracing Their Uniform.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA ACCUSED OF WANTON ROBBERY AND ASSAULT ON INAUGURATION DAY.

The following letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia has been forwarded to the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"SIR: The Commissioners regret that the praise due the volunteer regiments from Pennsylvania for their generally excellent appearance, discipline and benavior during their recent visit to the national capital upon the occasion of a Presidential inauguration must be qualified by the bad conduct of a few members of the Fourth, Eighth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments.

Complaints came to the Commissioners that while these regiments were waiting for the train in South Washington, some of the soldiers, regardless of discipline, morals and law, forcibly robbed several small dealers in that neighborhood of their wares, refusing payment and conducting themselves in other respects disgracefully. These complaints have been investigated and are found to be sustained by trustworthy evidence. A brief report from the police department, of which a copy is inclosed, is believed to state the facts without any exaggeration, together with the names and addresses of some of the witnesses regarded as worthy of belief. Payment to the injured parties who are not able to sustain the small losses, and a suitable apology from the wrongdoers would seem to be so proper that they will doubtless be tendered voluntarily by the regiments. Beyond this the Commissioners have no suggestion to make, as you will determine what is due to violated law as well as to good discipline and the honor of the service. If further information is desired of the Commissioners they will gladly furnish the same so far as may be in their power."

The report of the Superintendent of Police referred to states that the soldiers broke into a beer depot and carried off several barrels of beer, robbed several hucksters' wagons, completely gutted several stores and wantonly destroyed private property. In one case they entered a small shop kept by a widow, and drove her daughter from the house with insults.

Prominent people of Philadelphia claim that since the census of 1880 the city has grown in population beyond one million. In 1880 they numbered 847,170.

DEATHS.

FETTEROLF.—March 17, 1885, at Mifflinville, Columbia County, Pa., Elizabeth, wife of Michael Fetterolf, aged 77 years, 2 months and 13 days.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

The several styles of Carriages, Buggies and Wagons shown in these columns and many others not here represented may be found at the Repository of

T. F. HUNT, Scranton, Pa.

Parties wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the stock, or to write for further information and prices.

Piano Body—Elliptic Spring, Top Buggy. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Beach Wagon—Extension Top, 3 Spring. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Spindle Body—Side bar, Open Wagon. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Piano Body—Brewster Spring, Open Buggy. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Corning Body—Open Cart T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Side Spring—Open Concord Buggy. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Corning Body—Brewster Spring, Top Buggy. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Surrey—Brewster Spring. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Democrat—3 Elliptic Springs, 2 Seats. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Butcher Wagon. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Piano Body—Side bar, two Seats. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Pheeton—Canopy Top. T. F. HUNT. 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Lawrence—Extension Top, 3-Spring. T. F. HUNT. 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Depot Wagon—Standing Top, two Seats. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Saxony—Canopy Top, 3-Spring. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Phaeton—Extension Top, two Seats. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

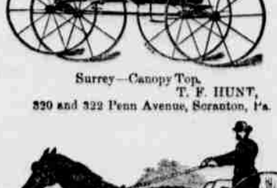
Platform Spring Wagon—2-Seats. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Lumber Wagon—Choice of Axels. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Phaeton—Three Springs, Lamps and Fenders. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Express—Panel Body, three Springs. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

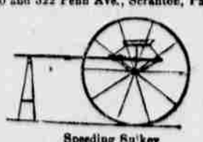
Democrat—Three Elliptic Springs, 3-Seats. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.



Surrey—Canopy Top. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Platform Express—Various Sizes. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Ave., Scranton, Pa.

Maud S—2.09¼. T. F. HUNT, 320 and 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.



Speeding Sulky. T. F. HUNT, 320 & 322 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY HUTCHISON, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, April 28th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

Mar 27-4 w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS

Among the records and proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of said county is, *inter alia* thus contained.

E. KEELER & CO, vs. E. B. BEISHLINE AND E. B. BEISHLINE & BRO. } No. 39 May Term '84.

And now, March 20th, 1885, on motion of Geo. E. Elwell, attorney for a lien creditor, the court appoint C. G. Barkley, Esq., auditor to distribute money in court arising from the sale by the sheriff of the property of E. B. Beishline, and E. B. Beishline & Bro., amounting to $238.47 as shown by the sheriff's return

BY THE COURT.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned auditor will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, April 23rd, 1885 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested in said appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Mar 27-4 w

STATEMENT

OF FINANCES OF

MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP,

FOR YEAR ENDING 9th MARCH, 1885.

DAVID MOUSER, COLLECTOR POOR TAX.

DR.

To duplicate	$165 67

CR.

By cash paid overseers	130 00
" tax returned to commissioners	15
" Exoneration Mrs Sommers	75
" " Henry Rupert	07
" Cash paid C Crawford overseer	26 92
" Commission	8 28
	$165 67 $165 67

ELIZABETH WALTER'S ESTATE.

Dr.

Assistance rendered by overseers of poor	26 32
Interest	2 55

CR.

By cash received by C Crawford	28 87
	$ 28 87 $ 28 87

PHILIP FOUST AND C. CRAWFORD OVERSEERS OF POOR.

DR.

To cash from collector	156 92
" balance	109 90
" E. Walter's estate	28 87
" unseated land	19 85

CR.

By cash paid for clothing Geo. Johnson	11 0
" cash paid J Casey for duplicate	2 60
" " for boots for Geo Johnson	2 25
" " for support of Geo Johnson	5 59
" " att'y fees Knorr & Winterstein	5 00
By cash services as overseer	11 00
" " auditors' fees	6 00
" " paid I W Nickelvy account of Mrs Sommers	130 00
By cash paid Justice for oaths administered	75
By balance	142 95
	$306 54 $306 54
Amt due twp from Crawford	$142 95

ASA DEILY, LATE SUPERVISOR.

DR.

To balance	57 82

MICHAEL RAUCH, SUPERVISOR.

DR.

To balance	33 79
To duplicate	439 00

CR.

By cash for plank	14 72
" " " gravel, Fisher & Mensch	7 58
" work on roads	388 14
" services as supervisors	36 25
" cash paid D Fry supervisor	30 00
" commission	21 95
" balance	17 18
	$472 72 $472 72
Balance due township	17 18

DANIEL FRY, SUPERVISOR.

DR.

To balance	12 49
To duplicate	552 50
To cash from Mr. Rauch	30 00

CR.

By work on roads	627 73
" exonerations Mrs Sommers	1 59
" " W Brocking	42
" commission	27 63
" auditing	1 25
Balance	63 51
	$658 53 $658 53
To balance due D Fry	63 51
By " " from Asa Deily	57 82
" " " M Rauch	17 18
Balance	11 49
	$ 75 00 $ 75 00
Balance township	$ 11 49

We the auditors duly elected to examine the accounts of the several officers of Montour township met at the office of W M Monroe and do certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them correct as above stated.

W. M. MONROE, P. S. KERCHNER, P. A. EVANS, } Auditors.

Rupert, March 9th, 1885.

mar 20-3 w

TEACHERS Make $70 to $150 per month selling our standard Books and Bibles. Steady work for spring and Summer. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Phila.

mar 28-1y all

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SPICES, SPICED, CIGARS, SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

Orders will receive prompt attention

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. addr ss.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York

ar13-4 w r

SUPERIOR

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS, Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb-1y

WANTED. —Ladies and gentlemen to take light, employment at their own homes (distance no objection); work sent by mail; $1 to $5 a day can be quietly made; no canvassing. Please address at once Globe Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., box 5344.

March 20-4w d

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A FEW GOOD MEN to canvass for the sale of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. No Experience Required. Liberal Wages. Address H. J. BOWDEN & CO., Brighton, N. Y.

March 20 4w d

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye " "	60
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour per barrel	5 & 6 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	22
Eggs	16
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	12
Sides and shoulders	9
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	14 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, 16.25 @ 17

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.00 @ 3.50; Penn'a family, 3.50 @ 3.8; Ohio clear, 4.00 @ 4.50; Winter patent 4.75 @ 5.30.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 95; No. 2, 92.

CORN—47 @ 5.

OATS.—No. 2 white @ 35 No. 2, 37.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and N w York, 16. fair to good Western and New York, 13 @ 15; medium Western and New York, 10 @ 12; Cut hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50. Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 18; western 18 @ 18½.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 28 @ 30 Western extra 25.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10½ @ 11 mixed lots 7½ @ 10 roosters old 6.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 9½ @ 10 dressed turkeys, extra, 13. choice, 12 @ 14, middling 11 @ 12.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. HAGENBUCH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Samuel H. Hagenbuch deceased, late of Orange twp. Columbia count, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

Elwell, AUG. W. H. HAGENBUCH, Feb 27-6 w Administrator.

TWO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for Advertising in 562 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours. Ladies and Gents Restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. March 20-1f

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY W. MAJOR, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Henry W. Major, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, April 13th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

D. A. MUNSON, Administrator. E. R. IKELER, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration in the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE REMLEY, Administrator. Mar 20 6 w Waller P. O.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Bloomsburg, at Bloomsburg, in the State of Penn'a, at the close of business March 10, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	118 757 34
Overdrafts	85 71
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50 000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	96 378 00
Due from approved reserve agents	78 634 06
Due from other National Banks	7 587 12
" from State Banks and bankers	2 851 47
Current expenses and taxes paid	1 981 52
Checks and other cash items	36 24
Bills of other Banks	395 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies	47 09
Specie	6 595 00
Legal tender notes	5 489 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation	2 250 00
Total	$370 784 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	50 000 00
Surplus fund	100 000 00
Undivided profits	9 996 62
National Bank notes outstanding	45 000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	15 508 33
Cashier's checks outstanding	1 225 00
Due to other National Banks	13 964 61
Total	$370 784 46

STATE OF PENNA., COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, SS:

I, J. P. Tustin, Cashier of the above-named bank do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 16th day of March 1885. JAMES C. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. G. HUGHES, I. W. MCKELVY, E. W. M. LOW, } Directors.

WANTED. —Energetic, reliable men to sell fruit Trees, Grape Vines, shrubs, Roses, &c. Salary and Expense or Liberal Commissions Paid. Full instructions given, no experienced men can soon earn the business. Address J. F. LeClare, Brighton, N. Y.

March 20-4w d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of John Achenbach, deceased, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

J. HOWARD KLINE, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. mar 20 6 w

CARPETS!

Now is the time to buy your carpets. I have the largest stock ever brought to Bloomsburg and they are very much

LOWER IN PRICE

than last spring

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9.35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3.1 p. m.

The 11.52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6.30 p. m.

The 4.40 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1.30, reaching Philadelphia at 7.25 p. m.

The 4.36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8.56 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3.55 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11.27 a. m.	12.01 p. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.15 p. m.

Public Sales.

John W. Kramer will expose personal property to sale on the premises in Fishingercek township near Rohrsburg on Tuesday, March 31st, 1885, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

To Subscribers Out of the County.

Our books show that a considerable proportion of loss on subscription arises through the negligence of subscribers outside of the county. Some take the paper and pay the first year in advance, but after that they allow it to run on, paying no attention to statements sent them, and at the end of two or three years we are obliged to stop the paper and lose the amount, because it is too small to send for collection. This has happened too often, and we are forced to say that all subscriptions outside the county must positively be paid in advance. Those who have received bills lately will please respond soon, or the papers will be stopped.

Personal.

J. W. Perry and Anderson Kile of Sugarloaf were in town on Tuesday.

H. P. Carter of Tunkhannock spent Sunday in town.

A. F. Hendershott of Washington, D. C., is visiting friends.

Miss Lilian Barton spent Sunday at Kingston with friends.

M. C. Woodward is able to be out again. Tramps will please take not ice.

Rev. M A. Tolman of Mauch Chunk preached in the Episcopal church on Thursday evening.

E. H. and R. R Little will remove their law office to the front room, second floor of the COLUMBIAN building on April 1st.

Samuel Neyhard, surveyor, &c., now occupies the council room, in the COLUMBIAN building.

Hiram Bittenbender of Constantine, Mich., is visiting friends in this county, while on a business trip for A. H. Hileman & Co.

W. B. Poust has severed his connection with the D L. & W. R. R Company at Buffalo, and will move to his home at Shickshinny about April 1st.

Frank Pursell of Hemlock township, who was injured by he falling of a tree nearly three months ago, is still confined to his bed, and is in a critical condition

P. E. Wirt and C. C. Peacock, Esqs., have rented rooms No. 2, and 3 on the second floor of the COLUMBIAN building, for law offices, and for the business of the Wirt Fountain Pen.

J. B. Robison, Esq., has come back to Bloomsburg, and rented rooms on second floor of Rawling's building, where he will resume the practice of law.

Judge Elwell held court at Danville on Monday. On April 4th, he will hear a Sullivan county case at Towanda, and the following week will hold court at Tunkhannock.

One week from next Sunday is Easter.

FOR RENT.—A dwelling house upon East street, apply to WM. CHRISMAN.

The principal part of the Easter music at the Episcopal church will be rendered at the 6 o'clock early services.

A large number of cases were disposed of at the argument court held last Friday.

Next Wednesday is moving day. There will be many changes in residences in town.

Hartman, Bros., have sold out their grocery at auction. We understand they intend to move on a farm.

Dentler's big shoe trade still continues. He carries an immense stock and has one of the handsomest stores in town.

Dr. House will remove his dental rooms to rooms over C. A. Kleim's Drug Store on April 1st. March 20-6w*

All kinds of printed blanks for lawyers, justices constables, collectors and business men constantly on hand at the COLUMBIAN office.

FOR SALE.—A pair of gray ponies, one new platform spring wagon, one top buggy. Inquire of Jeremiah Hess, East street, Bloomsburg. mar 27-2w*

We are under obligations to County Superintendent Grimes for a copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1884.

B. F. Savage will sell valuable personal property on the premises in Jackson township, on Friday, April 3rd. Horses, cattle, farming utensils, &c.

Prof Wyman of Boston gave a fine exhibition of roller skating at the rink one evening last week. Skating on stilts is one of his novelties.

MRS. C. E. RABB has made some improvements in her millinery establishment, in the way of making more room for her fine stock of spring goods.

Gorry and Sterner are doing some fine work in the vault of the Recorder's office. The records and papers can hereafter be well preserved, and kept free from dust.

Applications for license for taverns, restaurants and liquor stores must be filed three weeks before the first day of court.

Remonstrances must be filed seven days before the day of granting licenses.

One of the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Billmeyer, died on Thursday morning of last week, aged about seven months. The funeral was held on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A large lot of good hemlock joint and lap shaved shingles. Also, a lot of part pine shaved and sawed, at the lowest cash prices.

ANDREW LAUBACH & SON.
Feb. 20-2m. Guava, Pa.

David Wisner offers himself as crier at vendues.
Apr 1 *

Odd Fellows' lodges in need of copies of new constitution and by-laws can secure a bargain at this office.

Boys always know when spring approaches or ought to approach, and when that time comes they will play marbles even though the thermometer stands at zero. Groups of urchins have been using Market square the past week for marble games, regardless of the weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanly Little of Towanda visited their uncle E. H. Little last week. They were on their way home from Philadelphia, here. Mr. L. had been attending Supreme court. It was their first visit to Bloomsburg in 20 years. Mr. Little is a prominent lawyer in Bradford county.

Has the light in the steeple of the Court House gone out forever, or is its lustre only dimmed for a brief space of time? The illuminated dial was something of a convenience, and yet nobody appears to be very greatly annoyed when it does not shine.

John M. Clark Esq., rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, in the suit of G. P. Stiner vs. E. P. Albertson. The amount of money young Sutton lost which was not returned to Stiner was about $30.00, and for this amount judgment was entered against Mr. Albertson.

At Lock Haven on Saturday last the mercury was at 10 degrees below zero. At Snow Shoe, farther up in the mountains it was 19 degrees below. In this place it was 4 below. This is remarkably cold weather for the 21st of March, which is the first day for Spring.

The house and lot known as the Brockway property, having all the conveniences of a first class home, will be sold on easy terms, and if not sold by April 1st will be for rent.

Also, the building known as the COLUMBIAN building is offered for sale very low, and if that is not sold will be for rent after April 1st. For particulars inquire of Douglass Hughes, Bloomsburg, or M. G. Hughes, Catawissa.

BIRTH OF A NINETEEN-POUNDER.—On Friday last week, near Albrightsville, in Kidder township, the wife of Mr. Peter Smehl, daughter of the late Joseph Sertass, gave birth to a male child weighing nineteen pounds. The weighing was done by the wife of Jury Commissioner Hawk on the day of birth. We venture to remark that this is one of the most remarkable case of big baby on record. Untortunately, the child died on Tuesday last.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

At this season of the year teachers and directors of public schools should be extremely careful in their treatment of children. The sudden changes and variable condition of the weather, with careless exposure, combine to make this one of the most unhealthy periods. The diseases incident to childhood are now prevalent, and they are very much facilitated by the changeable conditiyn of the weather. Children should be warmly clad before leaving home, and have good sound shoes. They should be at once admitted to a comfortable room upon their arrival at school. A little common-sense discretion now will prevent a great deal of sickness.—*Ex.*

One of the last acts of the late Congress on the eve of adjournment was the passage of a postal law which makes two important changes in the existing one. The law will take effect July 1st, 1885. After that date letters will be carried for two cents an ounce instead of two cents a half ounce. This will save a great deal of annoyance, as most letters now weigh so near the half ounce that persons are often required to pay two cents extra for a letter that is of no value to them. The other change in the law is carrying newspapers from publishers for one cent a pound instead of two as heretofore, and allow publishers to send marked copies to anybody at the same rate.

Close observers of the ground hog as a weather prognosticator say that if the 2nd day of February is dark and cloudy the little animal will make his appearance and remain out, and we can look for warm weather the balance of the winter, but if the day be clear he will return to his haunts, and we look for cold weather for six weeks, until he makes his appearance again. If the day be clear on his second appearance, we will have a continuation of the cold for two weeks more. Monday of last week, March 16th, the six weeks were up and the day was bright and clear. Since that time mercury has registered at zero the majority of the days, but Monday next the two weeks are up and we hope the ground hog will be so completely froze out that he may be taught a lesson and not venture forth another winter.

The State Normal School of the 6th district, at Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., will begin the Spring Term Monday, April 6, 1885. The attendance is larger than in any other term. The senior class is the largest the school has known. Those preparing to teach find the instruction in the theory of teaching invaluable; and full professional standing in the ranks of teachers is conferred by the Diploma. By attending during the spring term students will not only spend thirteen weeks most profitably, but will also learn the advantages offered in the full course. The demand for graduates exceeds the supply Many students improve the very excellent opportunity to prepare for college. No other schools offer equal advantages for the money. A card from the Principal will secure half fare on the D. L. & W., and Reading R. R. D. J. WALLER, Jr.
Mar 13-3w

[Communicated.]

Died in Greenwood, March 16, 1885, Winifred, youngest daughter of Alinas and Rhoda A. Cole, aged nearly 18 years.

After four weeks of much suffering the deceased fell a victim to that dread disease—diphtheria. Though for awhile hopes were entertained for her recovery, the last few days she grew rapidly worse and it became evident her time on earth was short. As is natural for one so young, she felt a desire to live, but at the same time expressed a willingness to die if God so willed it. A short time before death she bade good-by to the friends and requested them to meet her in that better land, where there shall be no more parting and all tears shall be wiped away. Her sufferings were intense a greater part of the time, yet she bore them with patience, not a murmur escaping her lips. But at the last she fell quietly asleep—into that sleep which knows no waking—surrounded by weeping friends and neighbors. The funeral services were held at St. Gabriel, Cole's Creek, the following Wednesday, by Rev. Rockwell, after which the remains were laid to rest in the cemetery, to await the sounding of the trumpet in that last great day. In her young life Winnie had made many warm friends, who will be sorry to hear of her untimely death. In her death the bereaved family have sustained the loss of an affectionate daughter, a kind and loving sister; but while their lives are saddened by this bitter blow, they can bless the hand that dealt it, knowing that in His great wisdom "He doeth all things well."

This is the season when the painter and paper hanger is in great demand. W. F. Bodine will be found to fill the bill, for all who are in need of his services. Be sure to engage him in time.

The commissioners of State Fisheries, give five reasons why fish are not more plentiful in the rivers of Pennsylvania. The first reason is, because of the dams which obstruct nearly all the large streams. The second is, the lack of adequate fishways. These are the two most important reasons, and the corporations who obtained the right to build dams for carrying on their various industries are responsible for these two causes of depriving us of fish. The third and fourth reasons are the non observance of the close of the spawning seasons, and the many illegal and deadly devices employed at all seasons for the capturing and killing of fish. The fifth and last reason is the pollution of streams with material poisonous to the fish. This is the most important reason affecting this section. As long as the coal mines are continued in successful operation and the vast amount of debris carried into our streams, we cannot expect fish to inhabit them. The day for successful shad fishing along the Susquehanna in this country is past. However we should be glad to see the fishways repaired, and we might be able to catch a few stray shad, Or, better still our smaller streams might be stocked with them.

Answers to Puzzles.

The answer to puzzle in Benton correspondence of last week is "Mind your own business," and was correctly answered by Mrs. A. J. Bellas, of Benton, and Miss Alice M. Utt, of Rohrsburg.

We have received the following from a Jerseytown correspondent:

I am composed of 13 letters.
My 2, 8, 4 is keen.
My 3, 1, 12 is a unit.
My 5, 13, 6, 10, 11 is to direct.
My 9, 7 expresses surprise.
My whole is the name of a river.

Arbor Day.

Governor Pattison in response to a joint resolution of the legislature has designated Thursday, April 16th to be known as "Arbor Day." In the proclamation issued he says:

"To aid in the systematic encouragement of tree planting throughout our various communities, to awaken and cultivate among the young a taste for the study of nature and some knowledge for the necessity, profit and delight of agriculture pursits, to arouse public attention to the necessity of preserving and perpetuating to a proper degree the forests of the state, that we may escape the threatening peril of their wanton destruction, and to carry out the concurrent resolution of the general assembly, I recommend that the people of the commonwealth do on the day named plant trees along the streets, by the roadsides, in the parks and commons, around the public buildings and in waste places; that they distribute information in regard to trees, shrubbery and forests, and that they encourage tree planting in every way possible."

Catawissa.

We have had the coldest weather this month, that we have had within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The thermometer registering 6 degrees below zero.

Our public schools will close the beginning of next month.

Rev. R. E. Wilson preached his farewell sermon on last Sunday. He is successor is Rev. Ferguson.

There are some of our people beginning to move. Farmers will have time to move this spring, before work begins.

There are quite a number of new buildings to be erected in this place the coming summer. There are quite a number of families, who can not find house room.

We now hear the paper mill whistle again, after it had been silent for some time.

There were a few small wrecks on the P. & R. R. R. C. the past week. The one on Monday detaining the mail about an hour.

Business is improving on the railroads that pass through this place. They having as much freight as they can handle on the P. & R. R. R.

Court Proceedings.

The following are the proceedings of an adjourned session of court held on Friday last:

John Dresher vs. Stephen Dresher. Depositions on the part of Stephen Dresher filed.

Freas Fowler appointed guardian of Susanna, James E and Harvey E. Hagenbuch, minor children of Samuel H. Hagenbuch.

Freas Fowler appointed guardian of Harvey E. Hagenbuch a minor child of Samuel H. Hagenbuch, under 14 years old.

Jacob S. Reese, et. ux., vs. John Wanich, et. ux. Demurer withdrawn.

J. B. Nuss appointed guardian of Ida Miller, a minor child of Benjamin Miller.

Citation awarded for John M. Miller, guardian of Ida Miller, to file account.

Matilda Mills vs. Elias Bogart. Judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of $172 58.

Upon petition George M. Bower appointed supervisor of Briar Creek township.

Estate Jacob Bomboy. Petition to modify decree in No 31 September Term 1883, filed.

Lewis Beishline, B. F. Edgar and Frank Wolf appointed viewers to vacate a road in Benton township.

John Vance appointed guardian of Daniel E. Krum, a minor child of Elias Krum, deceased.

Death of the Apostles—Concluded.

DEATH OF ST. BARNABAS.—Certain Jews coming from Syria and Salamais, where Barnabas was then preaching the gospel, being highly exasperated at his extraordinary success, fell upon him as he was disputing in the synagogue, dragging him out, and after the most inhuman tartars, stoned him to death.

ST. STEPHEN.—Everybody knows was stoned to death.

TIMOTHY.—Suffered martyrdom.

TITUS.—Was deputed to preach the gospel in Dalmatia; and he was still there in the year 65, when the Apostle wrote his second epistle to Timothy. He afterwards returned into Crete, from which it is said he propagated the gospel into the neighboring island. He died a natural death at the age of 94, and was buried in Crete.

THE VIRGIN MARY.—John the Evangelist who took care of her as his own mother, it is thought took her along with him to Ephesus, where she continued some time. There is a letter of the council of Ephesus, imparting, that in the fifth century it was believed she was buried there. Yet this opinion was not so universally received but that some authors of the same age think the Virgin Mary died and was buried at Jerusalem; or rather in her sepulchre at Gethsemane, near that city, where to this day it is shown in a magnificent church dedicated to her name.

I will hereafter try to give the parentage of the Apostles and of the Virgin Mary and the sister of Lazarus and Joseph, Joseph of Arimathea and several more of the scripture characters. BIBLE READER.

Rimin.

There is a lull among the farmers. Too cold to plow.

Boyd Hess of Centre visited town on Sunday.

G. B. Swank was a member of the musical convention held at Schwenksville, Montgomery county last week conducted by Prof. Moore of New York.

The many friends of Rev. Fosselman are glad to hear of his return as minister of this charge.

Mrs. Michael Fetherolf died on the 17 inst. Her remains were buried in the Fisher cemetery at Mainville.

Some of our people in town are expecting trouble of high water when the ice goes from the river.

Willie Parr met with a serious accident on Tuesday 17 inst. While hitching up a team one of the horses kicked him and broke his leg. He suffered terribly.

There are quite a number of changes of residence this spring again, among them are these: H. J. Nuss moved to the Williams farm; Wm. Varuse farms for Jacob Nuss; Wm. Shannon moved to Black Creek; E. Bredbender will reside at Mifflin X Roads; A. Bredbender will move to the Engle residence, &c.

John Huffnogle sold personal property on Saturday. His son will farm.

We are longing for a change in the weather and the post office.

Lightstreet.

On Saturday evening last quite a number of people gathered at the residence of J. B. Ammerman for a little surprise, they kept the gentlemen waiting longer than usual for supper which was relished nevertheless when ready.

Geo. Jacoby now takes the cake for a large hen's egg, which measures 7 inches round one way and 8 inches the other.

A. C. Vanliew has now taken up his residence in town, occupying the house formerly occupied by J. M. Hulshizer.

A. C. Hidlay's children who have been sick for some time are convalescing.

Isaac Reighard now sports a fine team. The one is long eared and the other short.

B. F Reighard intends moving on the farm again. Town life does not compare favorably with country life, especially with farmers.

Prof. Heck of Orangeville spent Sunday with his brother, F. Heck.

Young convert's prayer meeting every Friday night at the M. E. church.

J. H. Beyer now pastor for Lightstreet and Espy charge is expected to preach on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

On Saturday last as Robt. Patterson was hoisting ore at the mines on the Kuhn farm he endeavored to assist the horse when the chain broke, giving Rob quite a tumble.

The closing of the schools of East Scott, are as follows: Miss Custer on Tuesday, A. F. Terwilliger on Wednesday, Will McDowell on Tursday, Miss Kistler on Friday.

The first of April will bring about changes in our town such as has not been witnessed for many a day here. Mrs Hutchison takes possession of the Kinney home lately owned by Flora Brown; D. Wertman, the Eyer estate; Wm. McAfee the Jacob Mellick property on Main St.; F. Fredrici the Daniel Mellick property corner Main and Quality st.; G. W. Bartch from town to his farm; Mord. Hicks from Willow Grove to the Hutchison home on Main St.; Chas. Culp, the Hagenbuch house; John Wanich his own home on Quality street lately J. Hagenbuch property; Wesley Crawford from Quality St. to Main; the Misses Beers to the Diehl lot Main St, where they will continue to deal in millinery goods; A. F. Terwilliger from lower end Main St to Quality St., near Presbyterian church.

Robt. Pursel who for the last ten years has been living on the Geo. Keller farm near Lightstreet contemplates moving on Wm. Pursel's farm in valley township. By the way we wish to say, that Robt. is a first-class auctioneer and any one in need of such services can do no better than calling on him, as he never fails to fill his appointments when in health. As a farmer and neighbor, he is No. 1.

Centralia.

The employees of all the collieries hereabouts received their wages for last month on Saturday. As only one-half time had been worked, and nine per cent. taken from every dollar earned, how to make both ends meet, was a problem which perplexed the many.

M. W. Brennan is a fine specimen of a policeman, and looks very officious with star and club. We will give him a wide berth while he holds the office.

The Auditors spent part of last week, in settling up the financial affairs of the borough.

According to the *News* of Shenandoah all the hydrants in the borough are frozen, and the town is supplied with water from one solitary pump. Well! not quite so bad as all that. There is a plentiful supply in the borough, but people living on the outskirts are compelled to carry that indispensable article two and three miles.

John Davis was presented with a bouncing boy on Saturday morning. Shake.

William Lake and Miss Josie Dawes were united in marriage by Rev. Kline of Ashland on Tuesday evening. John Lake, brother of the groom, acted as best man, and Miss Sangers of Raven Run did the honors for the bride. The residence of the bride was beautifully illuminated where the large number of invited guests partook of a sumptuous repast, after which dancing was indulged in until a late hour. The presents were numerous and costly. The happy couple went on a tour the following morning. They have our best wishes for the future.

Protracted meeting is in progress at Montana. There are only a few "bad" men in that quiet little town, and we hear they have joined the church.

Miss Harris left town for Jersey City on Monday morning.

The organ grinder is doing all he can to force the season. We had seven of them giving open air concerts on Saturday last.

Prof. Ball started a singing school at Montana last week and has over twenty scholars.

Ed. Colihen left town for Chicago, on Monday morning, where he is employed by Pinkerton's Detective Agency.

Wednesday being "the day of annunciation" was observed as a great holiday among the Catholics. Services were held in St. Ignatius' church morning and evening.

Rev. G. M. Larned, pastor of the Methodist church here for a number of years has been transferred to Stockton. The vacancy will be filled by J. W. Buckley.

C. G. Murphy was in Norristown last week attending the funeral of Mrs. McDermott, mother of Rev. D. I. McDermot, formerly pastor of the Catholic church of town.

Charlie Wilson, the tonsorial artist, will remove to Harrisburg in a few days.

John McBarns and wife of Mahanoy Plane, spent part of the week with Mrs. M. W. Brennan.

A large delegation represented our town at the Metropolitan Rink on Saturday evening. They seemed very much pleased with the performance of the "Midgets."

Alec McDonald is acting as sexton for Rev. Russell.

Centralia has a man who wants to fight any man in Schuylkill county from four to twelve rounds Marquis Queensbury rules, for from $75 to $250 a side.—*Mt. Carmel News.*

We have no one aspiring to pugilistic honors in this borough that we know of, but we have a quiet inoffensive man who gave the landed pet of Mt. Carmel sports, such a sound dubbing not long since that he will remember it for ten years at least. We suppose this gave rise to the above challenge.

The special officers appointed by the Burgess to perform night duty on Saturday, will have, from present indications, an interesting suit on hand at the next term of court. One of the officers had a revolver thrust in his face by a young man named Maloy, who says he mistook the officer for a burglar. At a hearing on Sunday morning before Squire Murphy, Maloy entered bail for his appearance at court.

John Parfett, an old citizen of town removed to Williamstown last week.

The photographer holding forth on the corner of railroad St. disjointed his gallery on Wednesday, and left for Carlisle.

Harry Ferguson spent Sunday with Shenandoah friends.

The Ashland *Local* says: The Centralia correspondent to the COLUMBIAN makes a rather low estimate of Dr. Gwinner's practice in that borough. The doctor's practice during last winter was nearer to forty cases in one week.

It is evident that the writer of the above cannot read plain English. We stated plainly enough for any school boy to understand, that the doctor attended forty cases of a certain disease (pneumonia) in addition to his extensive practice. We would advise the *Local* agent to adjust his spectacles more properly when he undertakes to correct an article and thereby save a laugh at his expense.

The collieries were all idle this week, having filled their quota for the month.

Miss Sweeney of Mauch Chunk spent last week in town.

Charles Kaiser, Mahanoy City's popular beer man, will build a refrigerator opposite the Depot, next month.

Daniel Curry, will take part in the sweepstake shooting match, to take place in Mahanoy city on Friday next

Jerseytown.

What do you think of the weather?

"Wall, sage-like," replied an old man, "don't yer remember that thar coon day?"

That thar coon means business when he takes to his hole agin; never knowed that sign to miss being followed by cold weather, but once, then it was'nt the coon's fault. I tell yer, young man, if that coon has a mind ter, we may have some cold days yit." Exactly.

Dr. T. J. Swisher attended court at Williamsport last week.

Miss Rose Galligher, teacher of the DeMott's school, had spelling school last Wednesday evening. Quite a success, try again.

The infant son of James Powers was buried last week.

A great many of our people have the mumps. This disease among the children has interfered much with the successful working of a number of the schools.

A large number of public sales, attendance large, and prices rather high.

Several of the schools in this township closed last week.

Rev. Hughes' friends will be glad to learn that he is to labor in the same field another year.

As the first of April approacheth, a large number of people are changing homes.

Capt. Wm. J. Allen still remains in a critical condition.

On the 16th, about noon many a person could be seen gazing intently through a smoked glass at his majesty, the sun.

The following puzzles were handed to us:

No. 1.

I am composed of 12 letters.
My 1, 4 means more than one.
My 2, 10, 3 is a song.
My 5, 10, 3 is to report.
My 6, 8, 8 is good to eat.
My 7, 12, 10, 8 is a male animal.
My 9 is a consonant.
My whole is the name of a general.

No. 2.

In cream not in milk.
In on not in in.
In mother not in father.
In our not in us.
My whole is the name of a lake.

L. Y.

The Spring Fashions.

After St. Patrick's Day we usually expect to see signs of the opening of spring, but this year, though Easter is so near at hand, the harsh weather continues, pneumonia is abroad, the buds are chilled, and nature affords few evidences that the season of bloom is coming. We have even recently had snow storms, and for a fortnight past the weather has been harsh, and the death rate from diseases induced or aggravated by the cold winds has run up.

But spring must at last get here in reality, as well as according to the calendar, and therefore it is an appropriate time to speak of the fashions which are to prevail when the thermometer rises. What will be the costumes for women is a subject too extensive for hasty discussion, for of late years the variety has been becoming greater and greater, and more than formerly is left to the individual taste and judgment. That is a proof of intellectual advancement, for it shows that women are not content to dress after an arbitrary standard fixed for them, but are exercising the right to display their own artistic taste in modifications which set off their charms to greater advantage.

The fashions in dress for men furnish a subject which can be far more satisfactorily and much more briefly treated. The changes in them from year to year are slight, and that has been especially the case for several years back. A man can wear a coat through two or three or even four seasons now without attracting attention by the singularity of the garment, so long as it is whole and clean. Trousers made two years ago are very little different from the trousers which the tailors are constructing for this spring. A critical eye might detect an old cut, but the run of persons would not discover that they were not of the latest style. It is true that the sum of the slight yearly changes in garments becomes considerable and even great in the course of five or ten years. A hat, for instance, of 1880 or 1875 looks very odd now. The tight trousers and then the loose trousers worn not so many years ago seem quite ridiculous in 1885.

This year the changes in the fashions of men's apparel will be even less marked than usual. Say what you will, next to his hat, his boots, and his cravat, the garment which most helps or mars a man's appearance is his trousers. We know very well that the highest triumph of the tailor's art is a perfectly fitting coat. No bungler can make that, but the cutting and fitting must be intrusted to a thorough artist, and one of long and varied experience. Nor do we deny that it is a pleasure to contemplate such a coat, a delight to wear it, and a moral support in the midst of trials to have it on. But however perfect the coat, no man can be called well dressed unless his trousers have the fit and the hang which can only be given to them by a master in their manufacture who handles a stuff which is exactly adapted to the purpose. The coat, too, is not subject to the strains from wear which soon reveal the unskillful tailor and betray defects of material. The undiscriminating observer may be deceived as to the coat, but nobody is unmindful of wretchedly fitting trousers, with a tendency to bag at the knees.

Trousers now under construction by the tailors of artistic ability are just about as they were last year; that is, they preserve the golden mean between tight and loose, and the disposition is to make them of checked material, not obtrusive, but with the pattern simply indicated. Very noticeable checks have, of course, the disadvantage that they do not set off in a complimentary way the legs of short men. Besides, they attract too much attention to a garment which should be so unpronounced in pattern that the eye is not fastened to it, as it must be if the trousers are loud or ill made.

Loudness, in truth, is altogether eschewed, and a harmonious effect which thrusts forward no article of dress at the expense of another, is the aim of the tasteful man. We see that he is well dressed; but the whole, or any particular part produces the agreeable impression. That is a proof of advancing culture, and the same desire to avoid ostentation and provoke attention is discoverable in modern manners and habits generally. We want nothing of people who parade themselves and their pet accomplishments.

As to coats there is really nothing new to say. They are as they have been for two years, with the slightest of modifications. Hats are more altered, for the hatters seem to think that their trade requires that the variety shall be great enough from year to year to compel men to buy a new hat even before the old is worn out. Modest and quiet colors are the thing in cravats and scarfs, which should always be chosen with the discretion of an artist, for their importance to dress is not to be overestimated. No jewels, or only the simplest, are worn.

So we see that the tendency is to moderation in everything, to harmony, to avoidance of glaring contrasts and all display, to low tones, and to quiet tastes.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Benton.

On Monday evening a week as I was leading my horses to water at the brook, having just returned and unhitched from the sled, a hook of one of the side straps of the harness fastened in the flank of the opposite horse, severely hurting it before it could be loosed. A person may exercise all the care possible, accidents will happen in spite of it all. Any person examining the structure of those hooks would say it was impossible for them to fasten to a horse under any circumstance whatever.

The funeral procession of Alinas Cole's youngest daughter passed through the town of Benton on Wednesday of last week, on the way to St Gabriel cemetery where the body was interred. She was about 17 years of age.

Fletcher Wilson, a harnessmaker who resided in Benton for some time, moved to Unityville last week. Now Johnny, the other harnessmaker, has it all his own way, and a capital harnessmaker he is, too, and plenty of work to boot.

There is a class of people like summer-birds. When spring arrives they flit from place to place. Which affords the most solid enjoyment, a variety of locations and novelty, or one continued habitation and monotony, perhaps neither class can tell.

Abe Hartman's young team, while tied to a hitching post somewhere in the country—his son and Jerry Saltzer were transacting some business not far distant—broke loose and gave them the slip. At all events, when Jerry and the boy returned they were minus a sleigh ride. Jerry is a little unfortunate sometimes—that he is a very clever fellow may account for it. The one horse was considerably stiff and lame he informed us.

A great many little folks, old and young people are complaining with heavy colds.

March 19th, the backbone of winter is as stiff and rigid to-day with 8 to 10 degrees below zero each morning this week without any prospect of relief as though it were only the middle of January. Who ever knew the like? And ice that knows no bounds. Winter indeed.

I am no weather prophet, but according to an old saying, or sign, we may expect the wind from the west and northwest, principally, for the next three months, and consequently a cold Spring.

Peter Case, who carries the mail on the Stillwater, VanCamp, Cambra and Raven Creek route, is about seventy-five years of age. Part of the time the severity and inclemency of the season were too rigid for such an old man. He is a man of a powerful constitution.

Peter Y. Stine, an old citizen, is living with his son Harmon. He has retired from his old occupation as day laborer. We venture the assertion that there is not another man in the county who performed more manual labor than he. He is about 75 years old. There never was a more faithful working man.

On last Saturday evening a week W. B. Smith and Nettie Everett, both of Benton, were married, but who tied the nuptial knot we have not learned.

Ice was in good demand in the fore part of the winter, but there is quite a surplus of it now on hand, even to a stagnation in the ice business.

At present writing there is right good wagoning and sledding both at the same time, and the thermometer playing about zero, March 20th.

The coon has established a reputation beyond dispute.

Our hucksters, about a dozen in all, make their regular trips up the river. Among the number Mr. John Ashleman is the eldest.

Every now and then we notice a new wrinkle in fashionable society; but this is not surprising since we know that time wrinkles all things.

Mr. Wm. Ipher informed us that one of his hens deposited an egg in her usual nest a week or so ago, that measured the long way around seven and three-fourth inches, and the other way, five and three-fourths. Some one suggested a stray ostrich must have stopped and assisted the hen. Whose hen can beat that? Benton is ahead.

Mrs. Sarah Wenner wife of Jacob, at Bendertown is quite poorly, having been attacked last Saturday by pleurisy and pneumonia. Mr. Wenner is a confined cripple caused by rheumatism.

Quite a great deal of sickness in the vicinity of Bendertown among the little folks.

If any one can not bide his time, let him roast his feet awhile at one of the lime kilns these zero nights.

No need of mosquito bars these cool nights.

Fishing is now the rage.

FOR SALE.

I BUY AND SELL

CALVES, SHOTES — I want nearly all the good calves in the county. A specialty. I deal largely in nice white clean and thrifty shotes in pigs from 7 to 8 weeks old, 2 months, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7 to 8 months old, shotes in weight from 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 80, 90, to 100 pounds a piece.

POULTRY — Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, &c.

PORK — A specialty. I handle pork in weight from 75, 80, 90, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 350, 400 to 450 pounds, by the pound, quarter, and side or whole pig.

BEEF — A specialty by the pound, half quarter, quarter, side, whole beef, live, standing up or knocked down, from 5 cents a pound up to 6, 7, 8, 9 to 10 cents a pound.

APPLES — By peck, bushel, or by the barrel.

FURS — Fox, Skunk, Raccoon, Mink, Muskrat, Sheep Skins, &c.

HAY — Timothy, Clover, and Timothy and Clover Hay.

BARK — Oak and Hemlock.

CLOVERSEED — Bought and sold.

RYE STRAW — By the bundle or by the ton.

BEESWAX.

FRESH COWS.

LUMBER — All kinds 2x4, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6, 3x7, 3x8, 4x5, 5x6, 6x8, 12, 14 16, 18 and 20, 24, 28, 30 to 32 feet long. Boards and Plank 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long, worked half inch, pine and Hemlock, German siding 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Hemlock Boards 6x12 inch, ginged 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long. Shingle and Plastering lath. A lot of good dry white pine boards, narrow, medium and wide 12, 13, 14, 16 18 and 20 inches wide. Worked white pine, yellow pine, and Hemlock flooring, 12, 14 and 16 feet long. Shaved and sawed shingles, pine, No 1, 2, and 3, pine, Hemlock and chestnut. Battens 2 and 3 inch, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, pickets, posts, rails, wainscoting. Lumber dressed in the yard at the store. Telephone connection.

SILAS YOUNG,

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A.

Easter Cards at the COLUMBIAN Office below cost to close out. Call at once for bargains.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—EVERETT.—At Orangeville, Pa., by Rev. C. K. Canfield, March 14, 1885, H. Wilber Smith to Nettie M. Everett both of Benton, Pa.

WALP—GARRISON.—At the Lutheran parsonage in Berwick, March 21, 1885, by Rev. J. P. German, Mr. Franklin Walp to Miss Mary E. Garrison, both of Conyngham township, Luzerne county, Pa.

FAUX—KLINESMITH.—At the Lutheran parsonage in Berwick, March 21, 1885, by Rev. J. P. German, Mr. Wm. C. Faux of Hobbie, to Miss Eliza Klinesmith of Dorrance.

LOCAL NOTICES.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

The finest bread in town can be had at J. F. Caldwell's.

Those dollar, all-wool, 6 4 dress cloths at 69 cts. per yard, Spring shades, are exceedingly cheap, at Clark & Son's.

For the next 60 days I will make fine cabinet photos at $3.00 per dozen. Lightning process. Quick as wink. A full line of frames on hand. McKILLIP.
Jan 16-3 mos

The bread at J. F. Caldwell's is made from the finest grade of flour made in the country.

You can save money by buying your muslins, calicoes, ginghams, ticklings, sheeting muslins, &c., of Clark & Son's.

Mrs. C. E. Rabb will have a spring opening at her millinery establishment, Main street, below Market, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. School hats and fine millinery for Easter wear.

Hotel keepers and others wanting extra good wearing Table Linen should see that German home made at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

You will find a nice line of table linens, towels, napkins and counterpanes at the lowest prices at Clark & Son's.

Fine ready trimmed spring hats and bonnets can be seen at Mrs. C. E. Rabb's millinery store at her spring opening Wednesday and Thursday of next week. All are invited.

J. F. Caldwell's has the best mechanic in the county for $500.

Buy your dress silks of Clark & Son.

The Grocery Store of I. W. Hartman & Son's under the management of Mr. F. M. Everett is doing a good trade.

You will find a complete line of black dress goods at Clark & Son's.

Quality first is most important in buying and selling groceries. Persons wanting to buy an elegant China set will do well by seeing Mr. Everett in regard to styles and prices as he is well posted on that particular branch of the trade.

Buttons, Braids, Gimps, Ornaments, Chenille Fringes, etc., for dress and cloak trimmings, at Clark & Son's.

Money can be saved by buying Cassimeres for boys suits of I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Buy your dress goods of Clark & Son.

Easter cards, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Corsets, bustles, etc., at Clark & Son's.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY — PURITY — NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy

Famous Men Who Smoke.

If Gen. Grant's use of tobacco was excessive, there are many men in seeming vigorous health, and of very active habits, who must regard themselves as very intemperate users of the stimulant. Many men smoke more cigars a day than Gen. Grant was accustomed to do, although physicians say that it is not the number of cigars so much as the strength of them that affects the health. Among public men it is the exception to find one who does not use tobacco in one form or another, sometimes in two ways, and almost all of them firmly believe that tobacco does not hurt them. Judge Kelley's case has been cited as one where cancer was caused by the excessive use of tobacco, but he told the writer that the cancerous affection of the cheek from which he suffered was due to the habit he had of going to sleep with a quid of tobacco tucked into his cheek, and resting his head on that side. Judge Kelley, now 70 years old, smoked and used the best fine cut immoderately for fifty years. The operation which he submitted to in Paris restored his health, and he has abandoned the habit.

Vice-President Colfax for many years smoked ten or fifteen very strong cigars every day. He was suddenly attacked by a serious vertigo while Vice President, and he attributed it to the narcotic poison. He at once stopped smoking; yet Vice-President Wilson, who never used tobacco, was stricken almost precisely as Mr. Colfax was. The late Senator Carpenter frequently smoked two boxes of cigars a week, and his sudden collapse was attributed, by those who did not know how for twenty-five years he had burned the candle at both ends, to that habit. That Mr. Carpenter should have lived to the age of 55 after living a life of almost constant defiance of all the laws of health is regarded by those who knew him as remarkable. Siro Delmonico and Mr. Ives, a well-known manufacturer of New Haven, died of perfectly well defined symptoms of narcotic poisoning, but both were well along in years, and both were never without the stimulant.

Ex-President Arthur smokes less than formerly, lighting his cigar now seldom before dinner, but when in the late night hours he was busied with work his companion was a cigar, sometimes three or four. Dr. Hammond is reported to have once said that generally three or four cigars after dinner harmed few men of average constitution, and Mr. Arthur thought they did him good. At all events, all of his messages to Congress were written under the gentle stimulus of a fragrant Havana. Most of Mr. Arthur's Cabinet officers were good smokers. Mr. Frelinghuysen did not use tobacco, though the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Davis, liked good cigars, and plenty of them. Tobacco was the only thing that ever made Secretary Chandler turn pale. It was a rank poison to him, and though he tried many years ago to overcome the evil effects, as became a good politician, yet he never could. Alcohol, except in almost homœpathic doses of the very best wine, affects the ex Secretary of the Navy in the same way. But Gen. Gresham was a great smoker. He smoked on the public streets, at his work, and wherever he could. Secretary Teller liked a cigar that would last a long time and was not very strong. Secretary Lincoln smokes a good many pretty stiff cigars every day, and Attorney-General Brewster liked one with body to it.

Gen. Sherman is a pretty constant smoker, and he smokes, as he does everything else, with nervous haste, so that the cigar is more than half chewed up. Gen. Sheridan likes a good black Reina after each meal, with one or two thrown in between whiles.

Nearly all the Senators use tobacco, some of them constantly. Vice-President Hendricks likes a cigar, but he dearly loves the sweet Detroit fine cut, which he buys in bulk. Perhaps Senator Frye is the most persistent smoker of Senators. If there be a long session of the Senate, he will leave his seat several times in the course of it, and retire to the cloak room for a smoke. In his committee room and other places of unrestraint he frequently lights one cigar at the stub of another. Poker Jack Bowen from Colorado smokes constantly, and when he can't smoke he has a paper of fine cut at hand. The two New Hampshire Senators, Blair and Pike, do not use tobacco, nor do Senators Dawes and Hoar. The new Senator Chace of Rhode Island does not smoke, but Mr. Edmunds smokes a few choice cigars a day, and now and then rolls a little pill of navy plug under his tongue. Both Senators Hawley and Platt of Connecticut are constant smokers. Gen. Hawley not disdaining a good old-fashioned chew. It is hardly possible for any one to smoke more, bigger, or stronger cigars than the living skeleton called Mahone does, and his colleague, Riddleberger, is an almost constant smoker. All of the Southern Senators, except Gormon and Joe Brown, use tobacco, and most of them use it in two ways. Jones of Florida is not particular about the flavor of his cigars, and it is a standing joke among Senators when they get a poor cigar to send it to him. He smokes it as happily as though it cost a dollar. Jones of Nevada, on the other hand, will smoke none but the best, and he makes away with ten or twelve every day. Beck, aside from a few strong cigars a day, likes to thrillate his nostrils with a pinch of snuff now and then, but he does not do it so publicly as Senator Thurman did. Young Senator Kenna is a great smoker, and John Logan puffs fiercely at big, black cigars. John Sherman smokes little cigars, light colored, and has them made specially for him. Ben Harrison likes a pipe in his office, but is more often seen on the street with a cigar than without one. Senator Conger likes to smoke three cigars a day. Senator Allison would rather smoke a good cigar and bluff out a king full than to dine at the most epicurean table. David Davis was a great smoker. Senator Conkling practically gave up the habit some years ago, but he occasionally cuts a cigar in two and chews the cut ends. Dorsey has been for years a constant smoker from the time he arose till he retired. He always lights a cigar as soon as he gets out of bed, sometimes smoking two or three before breakfast. Blair, Chace, Gorman and Camden not only use no tobacco, but are total abstainers from alcohol in all forms. Mr. Randall does not use tobacco at all, but Speaker Carlisle would be frantic if he had to go long without a quid. He does not smoke. Holman chews constantly, but does not smoke. Sunset Cox does not use tobacco, nor does A. S. Hewitt, nor Gov. Dingley; but there are very few members of the House who do not smoke or chew, very many practicing both habits. A member of the lower House, as a general thing, buys a much cheaper cigar than a Senator, two for a quarter being considered rather expensive, and a twenty-five-cent cigar an extravagance. Three-for-a-quarter cigars are generally bought, but there are many shrewd Congressmen who have discovered that you can get the same cigar for five cents. Some Representatives, however, smoke the very best. Congressman Muller of New York has made many friends with his superb Reinas, and ex Congressman Morse of Boston was reputed to smoke the finest cigars that came to Washington.

Many of the most active business men in New York do not smoke or touch spirits until dinner time. Dr. Norvin Green, the President of the Western Union, tells with what surprise he discovered, when he came to New York to assume the management of the telegraph company, that many of the most busy men neither smoke nor drink until business hours are over.

THE TEST OF 8 YEARS!

DAN. A. GROSVENOR, Esq., United States Treasury Department, First Controller's Office, Washington, D. C., took Warner's SAFE Cure in 1878, and Dec. 29th, 1884, he wrote "Warner's SAFE Cure in my case effected a permanent cure, and for five or six years I have experienced no trouble from what was a serious kidney affection."

NEVER.

MRS HELEN LEIKEM, West Mc-Henry, Ill., two years ago used Warner's SAFE Nervine for complete nervous prostration. August, 1884, she wrote, "I have never enjoyed such good health, have had no return of my old trouble." Try it.

TEXT FOR A SERMON TO EVERYONE.

REV. S. P. SMITH, (Universalist) of Marblehead, Mass., suffered for years from bilious attacks and gall stones. In January, 1883, he was cured by Warner's SAFE Cure. June 2nd, 1884, he says, "There has been no return of the bilious troubles; I have not experienced the least pain or suffering since my restoration by Warner's SAFE Cure." Cure permanent.

Collar Galls and Sweeney.

Probably no one item, in the long list of abuses to which the horse is subject, causes more pain to the animal, and annoyance and loss to the owner, than galled and sweenied shoulders, those of horses that work to the plow or draw heavy wagons.

It is no uncommon thing to see the intelligent and humane farmers working day by day with great patches of skin rubbed from their shoulders by an ill-fitting collar, the owner vainly trying to push his busy spring work and at the same time heal the refractory sores on the shoulders of his stock.

This is one of the cases where very emphatically the "ounce of prevention is better than the pound of cure;" and, as the busy season is very rapidly approaching, farmers would do well to heed a few hints from one who never has horses with galled or sweenied shoulders. In the first place, then, look to your collars and see that they are of the proper size and right kind of material even though you have to spend a few dollars for new ones to replace some which, though not worn out, humanity, as well as economy demand that you throw away.

A good collar should be stuffed with curled hair, and lined with ticking, and when new, should be just large enough to meet and buckle in the first holes, and when the horse has his head elevated to about the position in which you want him to carry it while at work, there should be about space enough between the collar and neck at the bottom to thrust in the fingers of one hand; this to prevent choking when pulling hard; more space than this will allow the collar to slip up and down, and cause galls and sweeny.

In purchasing a new collar for a particular horse, see that it fits as above directed. Do not take the say so of the harness maker or your teamster, because a collar always gets larger as it is used and will soon become too large to be used with safety.

The hames should fit tightly in their place on the collar with the hooks working from two to three inches above the "point" of the shoulder according to the size of the horse and the shape of the upper part of the neck.

And now, having thus fitted collar and hames, see that they are kept so adjusted, for as the warm weather comes on the horse will lose flesh and the collar need frequently to be taken up accordingly.

Should the collar become too large after having been made as small as possible it may be easily adjusted by placing a pad, made of old cloth, carpet, sheep-skin, or sack, and put it under the entire collar so that the edges may be doubled up and the hames be placed upon them to keep them in place.

A good plan as the time draws near to put your horses to plowing, is to bathe their shoulders about twice a week with a decoction of white oak bark, slum water or some other astringent wash, to toughen the skin; for, no matter if the horses have been kept at work during the winter, the change to plowing will always render them liable to galls. I might add to the above that while getting well-padded collars for horses, let the farmer not forget to carefully pad the shoulders themselves with healthy flesh by liberal feeding.—*Cor. American Farmer.*

MRS. CARRIE D. T. SWIFT, Rochester, N. Y., for 25 years suffered from *hereditary rheumatism*, many times being utterly helpless, especially in warm weather. In July, 1883, she used a few bottles of Warner's SAFE *Rheumatic* Cure, and in January, 1885, said her restoration to health was as complete as miraculous. Cure permanent. Try it.

PERMANENT SECURITY.

T. O. LEWIS, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 28, 1881, says, "I have suffered for ten years with congested kidneys, and have passed stones ranging in size from the had of a pin to a pea, which caused strangury of the neck of the bladder. The best physicians in this city said I could not recover. I used four bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure, and got rid of four calculi." Writing June 23d, 1884, he says, "The cure effected in 1881 was permanent."

IF YOU DOUBT, TRY IT AND SEE.

D. M. DEWEY, of Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1882, wrote: "One of the most prominent physicians here found seventy-two grains of sugar to the fluid ounce of my urine; was unable to benefit me. I then began using Warner's SAFE *Diabetes* Cure, and Warner's SAFE *Pills*. Having used five bottles of each I found myself cured." N. B.—Mr Dewey remains well.

DECIDED IT.—The Supreme Court of Warren county, Ky., Chief Justice Cooksey presiding, has just decided that a lawful fence must be 'pig tight, horse high, and bull strong;' but that the provisions of the law in matters pertaining thereto do not apply to birds gifted with the power of navigating the air, especially ganders.

A Minnesota man is lobbying in the State Legislature to have a bill passed giving him a first class sleigh. He says there is plenty of snow on the ground, and plenty of money in the Treasury. These two facts make it proper that he should have a sleigh, and he would like to see the iron-handed despot who will dare refuse his request.

A CAMPAIGNER'S EXPERIENCE.

LAWRENCE MIX, Esq., Warsaw, N. Y., a well known campaign orator, in 1882 took 15 bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure for kidney trouble, (after many physicians of excellent standing had given him up), and was cured. December 9th, 1884, he says, "I have had no serious return of my trouble, and so conclude that my cure is permanent."

The strike among the weavers at Kensington, Pa., has now lasted for four months, and it is said that in that time they have lost $1,000,000 in wages.

A flag-staff at Mount Vernon, Washington Territory, 146 feet high, is claimed to be one of the longest unspliced spars in the United States.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 238 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hops Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK. *Dublin, June 6, '81.*

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1 1880. Gentlemen—
I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and st as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for two years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles?" *Mrs. E. D Stark*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Mary A. Hill, by her next friend, William Yohey vs. Abraham Hill. Sur libel in divorce.

To Abraham Hill, respondent above named: Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary A. Hill a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwics of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpœna was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May next, A. D. 1885, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

mar 13w4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Peterman, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of wills, etc., to George W. Peterman of Muncy Creek township, to whom all persons indebted are required to pay; and all creditors required to present their claims duly authenticated.

GEORGE W. PETERMAN, Administrator, Muncy, Pa.

Feb 27-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. IKELER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* in the estate of Wm. J. Ikeler deceased late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

Eld IKELER, Administrator.

Feb 27 Wellversville, Col. Co., Pa.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. address. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Mar 13-4 w

READY FOR TRADE.

We open the campaign fully equipped with an entirely fresh stock of

SPRING OVERCOATS,

AND

MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS

In all the varied styles now in vogue.

Prices Rule Unusually Low

A. C. YATES & Co.

602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,

3-6 Philadelphia.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking trace of Scrofula about you,

SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous CATARRH, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.
SORES "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.
SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.
Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

FITS A Leading London Physician Establishes an Office in New York. From Am. Journal of Med. "Dr. Ab. Meserole, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years standing cured by him. He guarantees a cure." Large bottle and Treatise sent free. Give P. O. and Express address to Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

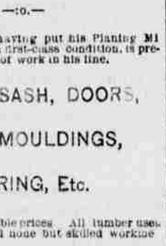
March 6-4w d

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head, Allays Inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste, smell, hearing. A Quick Relief, a positive Cure.

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. It is a cream-substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain and is agreeable to use. Price by mail, or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. Mar 6-4 w d

NEW LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27-3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets
Etna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn	$7,079,2
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,0
[illegible]	10,000,0
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,10 7
[illegible] of London	5,500,00
London & Lancashire, of England	1,06,95
Hartford of Hartford	5,77,,16
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,062,98

As the companies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 2, 81-

States Furnishing Soldiers for the Union Army.

A correspondent signing himself C. P. R. recently accused the editor of the Williamsport *Sun and Banner* of lying, because he stated that certain of the Southern States furnished soldiers to the union army. The editor of that paper immediately wrote to Hon. Samuel J. Randall for information. Mr. Randall with his characteristic promptness for attending to all matters, referred it to the proper person and in a few days the following was the reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1885,

EDITOR SUN AND BANNER:—Your letter of the 11th inst., addressed to the Hon. Mr. Randall, has been referred to me by him, and in order to comply with your request I beg to send herewith a statement prepared in this office in November, 1880, showing the number of men called for by the President and the number of men furnished by each State and Territory from April 15, 1861, to the close of the war of the rebellion.

Very respectfully,
S. C. DRUM,
Adjutant General.

The statement referred to in the above gives the following as the number of men furnished to the Union armies:

Maine	70,107
New Hampshire	33,937
Vermont	33,238
Massachusetts	146,730
Rhode Island	23,236
Connecticut	55,864
New York	448,850
New Jersey	76,814
Pennsylvania	337,936
Delaware	12,284
Maryland	46,638
West Virginia	32,068
Dominion of Canada	16,534
Ohio	313,180
Indiana	196,363
Illinois	259,092
Michigan	87,364
Wisconsin	91,327
Minnesota	24,020
Indiana	76,242
Missouri	109,111
Kentucky	75,760
Kansas	20,149
Tennessee	31,092
Arkansas	8,289
North Carolina	3,156
California	15,725
Nevada	1,080
Oregon	1,810
Washington Territory	964
Nebraska Territory	3,157
Colorado Territory	4,903
Dakota Territory	206
New Mexico Territory	6,561
Alabama	2,576
Florida	1,290
Louisiana	5,224
Mississippi	545
Texas	1,965

The names of the Southern States are printed in italics.

The Kind of Pig to Choose.

If you prefer to have the pigs farrowed in the Spring, you can, by judicious selection, procure a greater quantity of pork in proportion to food consumed than by keeping fall pigs through the winter. The first point to notice in a pig is its face. The shorter and more dished the face the better. In fact, we venture to say that a pig with a broad, dished face will be found good in every other quality. He will fatten on a small proportion of food, and will remain quiet and easy in his pen. He will come up to the trough, eat all he desires, and go to his corner to digest it, which will be done quickly, when he will again come forward for his meal, to eat quietly and retire. He will not be a squealer, nor run mad over his feed, but will be quiet and easy in all his movements. So much in favor of the face alone, which indicates excellence in the habits and general characteristics of the animal. When the pig is somewhat advanced in growth it should be noticed that his hair is soft. A good pig has no bristles, but the body is covered with hair, and the finer the hair the better.

Now examine the pig for fineness of bone. You do not want a coarse, heavy-limbed hog, as such denotes offal. Small bones and short legs (not too short) are desirable. He should be broad across the chest, with ribs well sprung and wide, the neck being short, and the back level and flat. The hams should be full and prominent, setting well to the rear, the body presenting when viewed from the front a broad form, but when viewed from the rear a square appearance. That is, he should seem long in body but his chest and rear parts (across the hams) should look flat, as an old maxim is that a box two thirds as wide as it is long should fit him exactly.

The ears should be small and well set on, while even the tail should be fine, long and tapering. By thus noticing the form it matters little what the breed may be, but such points do not exist with scrubs. The color is of no consequence, though some maintain that black hogs do not blister in the sun, but we have found white hogs to thrive and do well in all sections. When dressed the black hogs make white carcasses, provided the hair is completely taken off by scalding. If shaved with a knife, however, dark spots will be indicated.

We do not wish to state how the pig should be fed, the object being to give information in regard to selection. The points are dished, short face, small bone, prominent hams, long body, good deep chest, plenty of stomach, soft hair, and long quarter shape. But, as we stated, the most desirable point is the dished face, as such a hog is usually good in all other respects.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

The Trials of a Minister.

THE REV. J. P. ARNOLD, (Baptist,) Camden, Tenn., in 1873 was taken with Bright's Disease, which produced two large abscesses. In 1878 another abscess formed which discharged for eighteen months. In 1881 two abscesses formed. He then began Warner's SAFE Cure, "which restored me to perfect health," and in June, 1883, he wrote, "my health is as good as ever." Try it!

"SEVEN."

DAVID TOOKE, Esq., Columbus, Texas, in 1879, was attacked with black Jaundice, followed by hemorrhage of the kidneys, and was pronounced incurable. Seven bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure restored him to health in 1880, and July 1st, 1884, he writes, "My health has been excellent ever since." Try it, Try it!

Don't keep a calf tied or shut up in some damp, dark corner, with hardly room enough to lie down. Hens do the sun-shine as much as hens, or the plants in the garden.

$500,000 A YEAR.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN, NATIONAL AND UNION STATES AND CANADA EXPRESS COMPANIES, TROY, N. Y.

The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude, nor in her grain-laden fleets. These were elements of her strength, but her never-failing resource lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—it is the very soul to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "veteran." Mr Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've sold at this desk." It is the discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and esteem of these three great corporations. "We have a business of $500,000 a year, and I have been absent from this office hardly a month in all that time, although I must confess that many times I worked here with suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with biliousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite, and and my digestion wholly disordered. I've tried various remedies, but almost two years ago I happened to hit upon Dr. Kean dy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle or so I began to feel stronger in every way. To give a difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have, sir, great faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I have bought and given a great deal of it to the poor around here; those, you know, who have no money to buy medicine of any kind, for there are a great many troubled with bilious diseases and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. Well, I must attend to this matter for the western part of the city. Say, you tell the Doctor I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August. I want to know him." I left the veteran, still at his post, rejoicing in health and grateful to Dr. Kennedy.

Mar 27-1 mo

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James Reilly,

Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

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DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

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AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

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W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

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Tinware of every description made to order.

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Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

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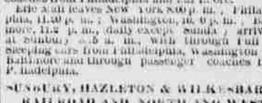
May 4-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 16th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.45 a. m.—Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate station arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.25 p. m.; New York, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore 6.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.35 p. m. Parlor cars through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.55 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.30 a. m.; New York 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

3.59 a. m.—Erie Mail daily except Sunday, for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations on Sunday, and Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55 News Express daily except Sunday, for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations, Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line daily except Sunday for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m. Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 6.30 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m., Baltimore, 10.5 a. m., daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 5.50 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.40 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2 p. m. daily except Sunday, arriving at Sunbury 5.5 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 1.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.2; a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.5 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes Barre 8.0 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.5 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.1 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.		SOUTH.	
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 5	Scranton	5 50	9 40	2 20
8 4	1 24	9 12	Bellevue	5 55	9 4	2 25
8 48	1 19	9 14	Taylorville	6 01	9 50	2 30
8 40	1 11	9 06	Lackawanna	6 09	9 5	2 38
8 34	1 05	8 58	Throop	6 15	10 04	2 46
8 27	12 57	8 51	West Hinton	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 52	8 48	Wyoming	6 25	10 4	2 56
8 11	12 4	8 40	Shickley